

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
FOR THE YEAR 1961.



GWYN ROCYN JONES,

M.A., M.D., B.Chir., D.P.H.,

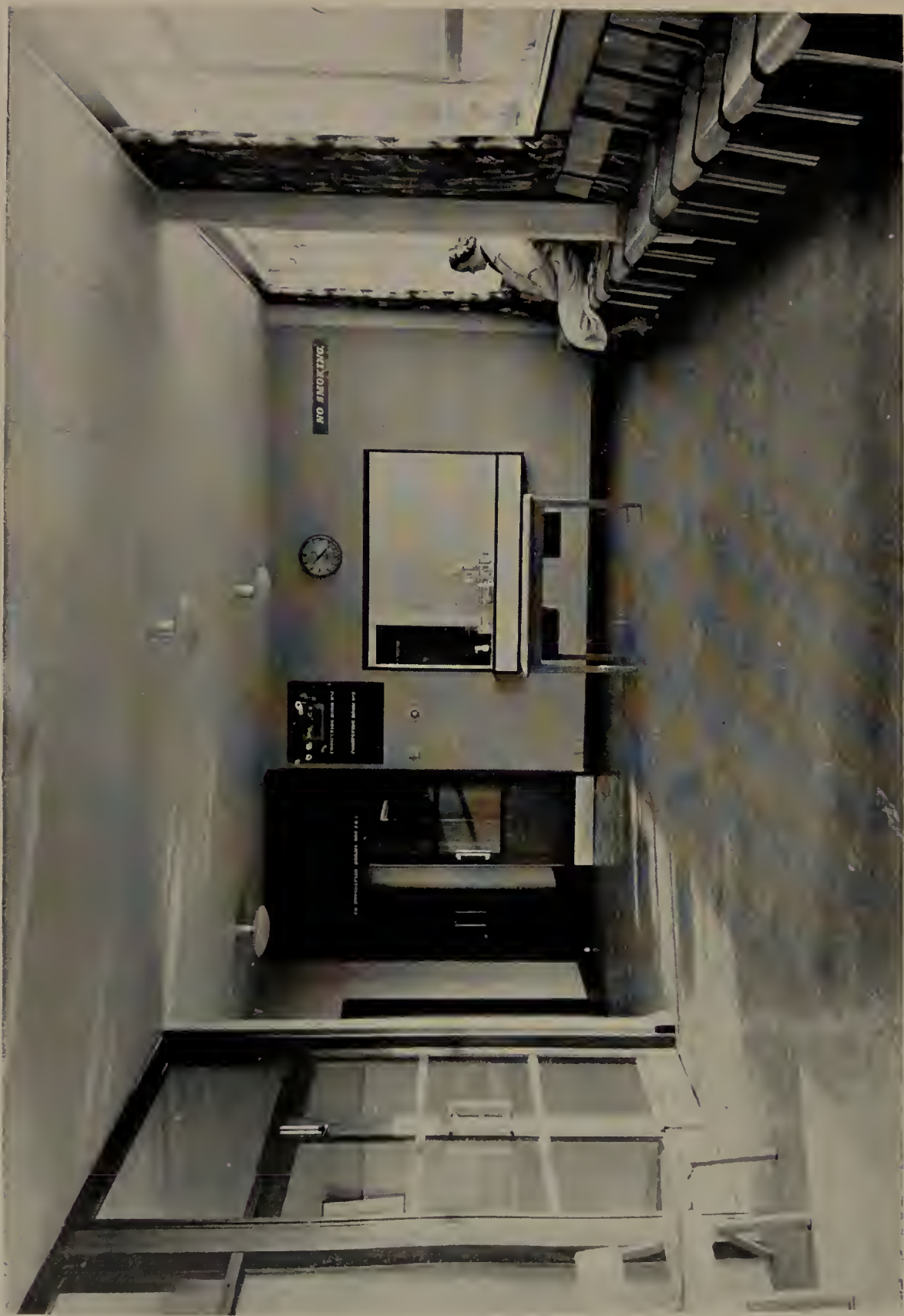
County Medical Officer.

CAMBRIA HOUSE,
CAERLEON, MON.



View of part of the front of the New Clinic at The Town Centre, Cwmbran.

Photo by Percy J. Gorvin, A.R.P.S., Newport.



View of part of the General Waiting Room at the New Clinic, The Town Centre, C'hembran.

Photo by Percy J. Gorvin, A.R.P.S., Newport



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PREFACE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

It is my honour and pleasure to present my Annual Report as County Medical Officer for Monmouthshire for the year 1961.

Again the mid-year estimated population showed an increase over the previous year, the figure having increased by 3,270. The crude live birth rate increased from 17.29 per 1,000 population to 17.85 and the death rate was 12.49 as compared with 11.58 for 1960. Infant mortality also showed an increase from 25.49 to 27.97 per 1,000 live births.

Notifications of infectious diseases included an unusually large number of cases of measles, 6,284, but there were no deaths from the disease. Acute poliomyelitis notifications included four cases of the paralytic type and three of the non-paralytic, none of which was fatal.

The lowest figure so far recorded for cases of respiratory tuberculosis was obtained while deaths from this disease were at the same rate as for last year.

The general health of the County has continued to be satisfactory throughout the year.

I should like to express my thanks to the Members of the County Health Committee for their continued help and support, and also to the Staff of my Department, not forgetting other Departments of the Council, Hospital Consultants and Staff and other organisations with which my Department comes into contact.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. ROCYN JONES.
County Medical Officer.

Cambria House,
Caerleon, Mon.

December, 1962.

THE STAFF OF THE MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

G. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Health Department, Cambria House, Caerleon. Mon.
Tel. Newport 65431.

DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

William Panes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

CONSULTANT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF:

J. T. Rice Edwards, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Surgical).
G. W. Hoare, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ophthalmic).
D. N. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Orthopaedic).
D. B. Sutton, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ear, Nose and Throat).
R. Vaughan-Jones, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., F.R.C.S. (Ophthalmic).
Professor A. G. Watkins, M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.
(Heart and Rheumatic).
M. L. Insley, M.D., Ch.B. (Geriatric).
Nora L. Keevil, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.O.G. (Obstetrics).
D. F. V. Johnston, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch. (Child Psychiatric).
David Thomas, B.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.M. (Child Psychiatric).

DISTRICT AND AREA MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH:

Rhymney U.D.C.	}	Area No. 1	M. J. Donelan, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Tredegar U.D.C.			
Bedwellty U.D.C.		Area No. 2	R. A. Hoey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Abercarn U.D.C.	}	Area No. 3	H. V. M. Jones, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Mynyddislwyn U.D.C.			
Ebbw Vale U.D.C.		Area No. 4	Thomas Stephens, M.C., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Nantyglo & Blaina U.D.C.	}	Area No. 5	J. Walters Bowen, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Abertillery U.D.C.			
Magor & St. Mellons R.D.C.	}	Area No. 6	K. P. Giles, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bedwas & Machen U.D.C.			
Risca U.D.C.			
Pontypool U.D.C.	}	Area No. 7	F. J. Hallinan, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Blaenavon U.D.C.			
Cwmbran U.D.C.	}	Area No. 8	Hywel G. Jenkins, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Caerleon U.D.C.			
Chepstow U.D.C.	}	Area No. 9	E. N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chepstow R.D.C.			
Monmouth U.D.C.			
Monmouth R.D.C.			
Abergavenny U.D.C.	}	Area No. 10	Sadie M. R. James, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Abergavenny R.D.C.			
Usk U.D.C., Pontypool R.D.C.			

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH:

Rhiannon Morgan, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
 Esther Hughes Rees, M.B., B.Ch.

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MENTAL HEALTH:

Mary E. Cochrane-Dyet, M.B., Ch.B.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS:

Mary Rose MacQuillan, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

A. Joan Lewis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Anna Gregory, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned 30-6-61).

Margaret C. Jenkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Mary Stewart, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.

Mary Ll. Williams, M.B., B.Ch.

Cicely Waters, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., R.C.P.S.

Lilian J. Powell, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc.

Elfreda Alice Davies, M.B., B.Ch.

Glenys G. Trenhaile, L.M.S.S.A.

Nano Joyce Sumption, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc. (Wales).

William L. P. Gould, T.D., L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.),

Margaret May Salmon, M.B., B.Ch., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

Kenneth E. Howells, M.B., B.S.

Ann Thomas, M.B., B.Ch., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

Arthur Trenhaile, L.M.S.S.A. (Permanent from 1-7-61).

Peter N. Kersley, M.B., B.S., D.Obst.R.C.O.G. (Temporary). (Part-time).

Ida C. Burn, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M. (Temp.). (Part-time, commenced 3-7-61).

Rosemary C. Morris, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Temp.). Commenced 12-12-61).

Agnes M. Hood, M.B., B.Ch. (Temp.). (Part-time, commenced 14-11-61).

SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER:

E. F. J. Sumner, L.D.S., R.C.S.

ASSISTANT DENTAL OFFICERS:

J. C. Morley, L.D.S.

Greta McHarg, L.D.S.

W. S. Hazell, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Part-time).

D. J. Coughlin.

R. V. Clarke, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S.(Ed.).

Maureen F. E. Vaughan Jones, L.D.S.

Ruth G. Phillips, B.D.S.

COUNTY HEALTH INSPECTOR:

H. C. Bird, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.H.

ADDITIONAL COUNTY HEALTH INSPECTOR :

C. A. Lewis, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.H.

COUNTY AMBULANCE OFFICER :

H. Price.

DEPUTY COUNTY AMBULANCE OFFICER :

Edgar Davies.

MEDICAL COMFORTS OFFICER AND EQUIPMENT OFFICER :

Idris Williams.

SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH VISITORS :

Miss E. Morgan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

HEALTH EDUCATION OFFICER.

Miss L. M. Tristram, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Commenced 1-10-61).

ASSISTANT HEALTH EDUCATION OFFICER :

Miss N. E. Wibberley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Combined with Assistant Superintendent of Health Visitors). Commenced 1-10-61).

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH VISITORS :

Miss L. Tristram, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Appointed Health Education Officer 1-10-61).

Miss N. E. Wibberley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Commenced 1-10-61).
(Combined with Health Education).

JOINT SUPERVISORS OF MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING :

Miss I. Prosser, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss E. Jeffries, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. C. P. Banton, S.R.N., S.C.M.

SUPERVISOR OF HOME HELPS :

Mrs. M. V. Hughes.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS OF HOME HELPS :

Mrs. Nesta Powell.

Mrs. D. A. Dickinson.

MORAL WELFARE OFFICER :

Miss G. A. Knight, S.R.N., S.C.M.

COUNTY CHIROPODIST.

T. G. Dowdeswell-Childs (Temp. Part-time). (Commenced 10-11-61).

SPEECH THERAPISTS :

Mrs. U. E. Billinghamurst, L.C.S.T., (R.M.A.).

Miss Patricia Powell, L.C.S.T., (R.M.A.).

Miss A. N. James, L.C.S.T., (R.M.A.).

Miss V. E. Collins, L.C.S.T. (R.M.A.). (Commenced 1-9-61).

ORTHOPTISTS :

Miss J. M. Burston, D.B.O. (Resigned 16-12-61).

Mrs. Margaret Jones (nee Ericson), D.B.O. (Part-time, on Regional Hospital Board Staff).

TEACHER OF THE DEAF :

Miss Audrey Guy.

LADY HEALTH VISITORS :

Bowen, A. M.

Camm, B. M.

Camm, E. M.

Cooper, M. S.

Davies, E. M.

Delahaye, M.

Dredge, M. W.

Edwards, E. M.

Edwards, M.

Elias, M.

Fraser, E.

Giles, M. R.

Gilford, M.

Golding, G. I.

Harvey, B.

Hockaday, S.

Holland J.

Hopkins, F.

(Resigned 28-2-61).

Jackson, J. P.

James, E. N.

Jones, A.

Jones, E.

Jones, I.

(Deceased 31-7-61).

Jones, B.

Jones, M. J.

Jukes, M. S.

Kavanagh, P. G.

Lewis, M.

Lewis, R.

Meyrick, J.

Morgan, C.

Morgan, G. J.

Neve, E. E.
(Commenced 10-5-61).

Pulsford, M.

Reade, K.

Rogers, G. M.

Rowlands, L. M.

Simms, C. D.

Smith, H. M.

Sparkes, E. S.

Stevens, S. L.

Stinchcombe, N. G.

Thomsett, A. T.

(Commenced
6-11-61).

Walters, M.

Walters, W. I.

Wibberley, N. E.

(Appointed Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor and Assistant Health Education Officer 1-1-61).

Wilcox, D. G.

Williams, N.

Williams, S. E. M.

(nee Heath).

Wixey, N. A.

Wright, O. P.

ORTHOPAEDIC SISTER :

Miss M. M. Pugh, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

REFRACTION UNIT SISTER :

Mrs. G. Sillman, S.R.N.

CLINIC NURSES :

Mrs. D. Purnell, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 2-1-61).

Mrs. L. M. Price, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 16-1-61).

AUDIOLOGY UNIT SISTER :

Mrs. B. Pearce, S.R.N.

ORAL HYGIENIST:

Mrs. P. Schofield.

DENTAL ATTENDANTS:

Mrs. Carol Huggett,
S.R.N. (Resigned
30-9-61).

Miss Betty Wynn.

Mrs. Olwen P. Brodie

Mrs. O. Church.

Mrs. R. Fiveash.

Mrs. B. M. Evans

(Temp.).

Mrs. S. M. Morgan.

Miss C. F. Bufton.

Mrs. M. Evans.

Mrs. M. E. Cook,
S.R.N.

SCHOOL DENTAL HEALTH ORGANISER:

Miss Janet Welch. (Commenced 1-11-61).

DOMICILIARY PHYSIOTHERAPISTS:

Mr. E. Stratford-Leach, C.S.P.

Mr. R. J. Holley.

CHILD PSYCHOTHERAPIST:

Miss M. H. Dundas, B.A. (Hon.) Psych., Dip. I.C.P.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER.

Mrs. Sylvia M. Gosden, A.A.P.S.W. (Commenced 11-9-61). (Part-time).

SOCIAL WORKER (Child Guidance):

Miss S. Readman.

MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS.

Mr. B. Price, S.R.N., R.M.N.

Mr. E. T. Pritchard, S.R.N., S.R.M.N., R.M.P.A.,

Mrs. D. E. Moore, R.M.P.A.

Mr. W. E. Griffiths, S.R.N., S.R.N.M.D., R.M.P.A.,

PERIPATETIC OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST:

Miss Linda Bissett.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Work of the Health Visitors.

During 1961, one Health Visitor resigned her post and I regret having to record the death of another, Miss Irene Jones. One existing Health Visitor took up the duties of half-time Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor and half-time Assistant Health Education Officer in place of Miss L. Tristram, who has been appointed whole-time Health Education Officer. Two new Health Visitors were appointed as replacements.

As in the previous year the total number of visits made to homes by Health Visitors showed an increase, resulting again in increased attendances at the Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics.

During 1961, the Health Visitors continued to carry out their duties in the field of Maternal and Child Welfare, School Nursing, etc.

In all fields, the Health Visitor is encouraged to regard herself as a health educator and this is shown by the increasing number of ante-natal and mothercraft classes held in the County. Further reference to this is made in the section on Health Education.

In order to educate, the teacher has to be educated and with this in mind, an In-Service Course for Health Visitors was arranged during 1961. In this Course, emphasis was laid on the importance of early diagnosis of handicaps, and opportunity was given to see how the various conditions were dealt with. Visits were made to an Infants School for a Vision Screening Sweep, a Special Residential School for Delicate Children, an Educational Unit for Partially Deaf Children, a Speech Therapy Clinic, a Training Centre, a Psychotherapy Clinic, a Child Guidance Case Conference, a Refraction and Squint Clinic, an Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, a Case Conference on School Leavers and a lecture by the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon to the Council and the Physiotherapist.

The Course was very successful in stimulating interest in defects in children.

Two Health Visitors attended the Summer School for Health Education at Bangor, under arrangements made by the Central Council for Health Education, and two attended a Refresher Course at Bedford College, London, arranged by the Womens' Public Health Officers' Association.

Liaison between Medical Practitioners and Health Visitors.

No arrangements have been made in this County for Health Visitors to be allocated to work in conjunction with particular, or groups of, medical

practitioners. There is, however, a good relationship between the two and much co-operation is afforded, Health Visitors making calls on doctors when requested.

Follow-up of Hospital Discharges.

Many requests were received from Hospitals for Health Visitors to visit patients recently discharged. In every case the Health Visitor was instructed to co-operate, and where necessary a report was made back to the Hospital. These visits were now part of Health Visitors' duties, and the Hospitals were aware of the facility.

PHENYLKETONURIA.

Phenylketonuria is a defect of metabolism, and is responsible for the failure of the body to break down proteins properly, and which results in the production of a poisonous by-product, phenylpyruvic acid. The presence in the blood of this poison causes permanent brain damage and mental deterioration. If the condition is detected early enough it is possible that the brain damage may be prevented by a special control of diet.

The disease may be detected in an infant by means of a simple urine test which may be performed by a Health Visitor when the child is between two and six weeks old, but suspected cases which are discovered require further laboratory investigation.

The incidence of the disease is thought to be such that if every baby in Monmouthshire were tested, one case may be discovered every three to five years. In view of this, and the apparent uncertainty of dietary control, the Monmouthshire County Council decided to defer action until more information was available. The subject however is kept under review.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Four additional Ante-natal Clinics in the County were commenced during 1961, bringing the total to 33, and a total of 156 half-day sessions were held per month. In some areas, the numbers of expectant mothers attending local Clinics declined, due to the increasing tendency for general medical practitioners to undertake ante-natal care. However, the proportion of expectant mothers in the County who attended ante-natal clinics increased, so that there was a noticeable increase in the numbers attending. The increased numbers may be in part due to the increased number of births in the County.

The comprehensive facilities mentioned in previous Reports were still available throughout the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

50 Infant Welfare Clinics, with a total of 310 half-day sessions per month, were functioning at the end of the year. These Clinics are available for the care of children from the time the midwife concludes her attention until the time of entry to school. Mothers are advised upon the upbringing of the infant and supervision is exercised by a Medical Officer and Health Visitor to ensure that normal health and growth are being maintained. The regular medical examinations are invaluable as a means of detecting illness or disability in the earliest stage, making it possible for treatment to be commenced with a minimum of delay. Treatment of defects is most likely to be effective when detected early in their development.

Prophylactic measures such as vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, were undertaken at the Clinics.

Facilities were available to mothers attending the clinic for the purchase of proprietary infant foods at a little over cost price, the amount paid by mothers in 1961 being £26,651. Welfare Foods were on sale at 44 of the Infant Welfare Clinics and 36 other centres such as shops, private houses, W.V.S. Centres, etc., where the distribution was carried out by voluntary workers.

A Mobile Clinic catered in a similar way for rural areas in which mothers found it difficult to attend fixed Clinics.

During 1961 the total number of attendances by children at the Infant Welfare Clinics showed a considerable increase over 1960.

Post-Natal Clinic.

Throughout 1961 a weekly Post-Natal Clinic was held at the Stanley Road Clinic, Newport, Dr. Nora Keevil attending as Consultant Medical Officer.

Mothers who had not undergone a medical examination, either by the family doctor or in hospital following a recent confinement, were encouraged to attend an Ante-natal Clinic, at which facilities were available for post-natal examination or Dr. Keevil's Clinic. Cases in need of a consultant examination following examination at an Ante-Natal Clinic were referred to Dr. Keevil, who also saw all cases of sterility.

Birth Control Clinics.

These Clinics continued at the same five centres in the County and the demand for appointments for treatment on medical, and not social grounds kept up. Specially trained Medical Officers of the Department were in charge, assisted by Health Visitors.

Family Planning Clinics.

The Family Planning Association, by permission of the County Council, conducted Family Planning Clinics at the Stanley Road Clinic, Newport, at which patients were treated on grounds of social advisability. In January and February, 1961, these Clinics were held on Thursdays, alternatively in the afternoons and evenings. From February onwards the times were changed to each Monday evening and the afternoons of each second and fourth Thursday of the month.

The Clinic at Chepstow had been discontinued.

INFANT PROTECTION.

The responsibility for the welfare of children who have been deprived of parental care and attention rests with the Children's Department, which was set up by the County Council under the provision of the Children's Act, 1948. The County Medical Officer of Health, however, acts as Medical Adviser to the Children's Committee and undertakes the management of medical matters relating thereto.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

These are administered by the Children's Department, and day-to-day medical treatment is provided by general medical practitioners by arrangement with the Children's Committee. Over-all medical supervision, however, rests with the County Medical Officer, and regular quarterly medical inspections of the children are carried out by Medical Officers of the Health Department.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

Thirteen unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to the Salvation Army Hostel at "Northlands," Cardiff, one to the Salvation Army Hostel at "Mount Hope," Bristol, and two to the Diocesan Moral Welfare Home, Penarth, during 1961. Financial responsibility for maintenance was accepted by the County Council but the women were expected to contribute the amount of National Insurance benefit to which they were entitled.

The Council employed a Social Worker under Circular 2866, but these duties only occupied a part of her time, the remainder being allotted to other duties in the Health Department.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER.

During the whole of 1961 the staff of Dentists comprised one Principal Dental Officer with six full-time Dental Officers and one part-time Dental Officer. One Oral Hygienist was employed and in addition to the complement

of Dental Surgery Assistants, a School Dental Health Organiser was appointed to commence duties on 1st November, 1961. The duties of the latter embraced visits to School to impress upon pupils the importance of dental care, and she was equipped with visual aids, included in which a sound-film projector was intended, and would be provided in 1962.

The work of the Council's Dental Service continued on the same pattern as last year, and again it was not possible to recruit additions to the dental staff.

There was an increase in the number of nursing and expectant mothers and children under the age of five years.

HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS.

At the Ebbw Vale Health Centre the Dental Surgery and Dental Laboratory was on 1st April, 1961, transferred from Brynglas to 9, Armoury Terrace, Ebbw Vale. Apart from this change there was no alteration in the services provided by the Council's Health Centres during 1961.

The following new Infant Welfare Clinics were commenced:—

Church Hall, High Cross,		
Rogerstone	... ..	commenced 6th March, 1961.
Brynhyfryd, Croesyceiliog	... ..	commenced 9th March, 1961.
Dr. Edward's Surgery, Trinant		commenced 9th October, 1961.

The Clinic at "Brynhyfryd," Croesyceiliog, was housed in a new single-storey building. This was the first Clinic in the County to be accommodated in a building specially designed and built for the purpose. The premises contained a Medical Officer's room, a Sister's room, an adequate Waiting Room and a perambulator shelter. The building was of pleasant decoration and aspect and invoked favourable comment from the large attendance of mothers with children which it immediately attracted.

The Infant Welfare Clinic at the Church Hall, St. Mellons was discontinued in May, 1961, and on the 25th of that month a mobile clinic commenced regular visits in its place.

On 1st May, 1961 there commenced in service a new mobile clinic specially designed for combined use as an Infant Welfare Clinic and a Deafness Diagnosis Clinic. Approximately half its time was devoted to infant welfare work and half to the early detection of deafness in young children. Part of the vehicle body was equipped for the former, and a part was accoustically treated to make it as sound-proof as possible for the purpose of the hearing tests.

New Ante-natal Clinics were opened as follows, all in existing Child Welfare Clinic premises:—

Wesleyan Chapel, Caldicot ...	commenced 9th January, 1961.
Brynhyfryd, Croesyceiliog ...	commenced 17th April, 1961.
Municipal Offices, Aberbargoed	commenced 6th September, 1961.
Manor House, Penllwyn, Pontllanfraith	commenced 6th December, 1961.

Cwmbran Town Centre Clinic.

The provision of the new Clinic at The Town Centre, Cwmbran, was an important step in the Council's programme of clinic building. These premises, which came into use on 10th July, 1961, were of imposing structure in modern style, comprising two storeys, and were set in pleasant surroundings.

The following accommodation was provided:—

Entrance Hall and Staircase.

Maternity and Child Welfare Suite, including Medical Officer's room, Sister's room, urine testing compartment, patients' toilet, weighing-waiting room, food sales and store room, perambulator shelter and access to general waiting room.

Minor Ailments room.

Sound-proofed room for deafness diagnosis.

Combined Ear, Nose and Throat and Vision Testing room.

Dental Suite, with Surgery, Recovery Room, Dental Laboratory and Dark room, Office and self contained Waiting-Room.

Offices for the Area Medical Officer of Health, Area Health Clerk and Area Welfare Officer.

Large general Waiting Room.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Suite and Minor Ailments room were capable of multi-purpose use. There were also two Staff Rooms, a Reception Office at the Entrance Hall and toilets for staff and public. A telephone system was installed in all the important rooms and this was capable of use as an intercommunication system in addition to the outside lines.

The whole building was heated electrically by a thermostatically controlled under-floor heating system, operated on an automatic time-switch basis.

An official opening ceremony was performed in September, 1961, by County Councillor L. H. Carpenter, Chairman of the County Health Committee.

This Clinic, situated at the centre of a rapidly growing community, provided for an expanding need, and superseded the inadequate premises at Oak Street, Cwmbran.

SPECIALIST CONSULTANT SERVICES.

On page one of this report will be found a list of names of Medical and Surgical Consultants whose services were available to the County Council at Clinics, etc. With the exception of the Consultant Orthopaedic Clinic, which was held in various parts of the County and the Tredegar Child Guidance Clinic, all the sessions were held at the Central Clinic at Stanley Road, Newport. Appointments for other specialist examinations were made, with the approval of the general practitioners concerned, at Out-patient Departments at the major hospitals in the area.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The total number of visits to patients by Home Nurses during 1961 was 305,469, as compared with 309,391 for the previous year.

LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS.

The Home Nursing Service provides at the request of general medical practitioners, any home nursing facilities required to help prevent admission to hospital and is also available to assist in nursing patients capable of early discharge. Where patients are in need of nursing appliances to facilitate nursing at home, the equipment is loaned by the Council's Medical Equipment Service. Children are included in these services and where requested by hospitals, health visitors also visit homes to ensure their fitness to receive discharged patients.

THE NIGHT-ATTENDANT SERVICE.

The number of applications for provision of a Night Attendant increased and there was a slight increase in the number actually provided, as compared with 1960.

GERIATRIC SERVICE.

This Service dealt with numerous problems concerning the welfare of elderly patients in the County. 40 cases were investigated by a Medical Officer of my Department at the request of Dr. Salkeld, of Mount Pleasant Hospital, Chepstow, in order to assess the degree of priority for admission to that Hospital. In most of these cases it transpired that the only effective way to deal with them was by admission to hospital as soon as possible.

The number of elderly patients referred to, and treated by, the County Physiotherapist was greater than in the previous year, and as in previous years the largest single group of patients was that covering cerebro-vascular accidents.

Generally, investigation of any case referred to my Department established the need for assistance by means of one or more of the Domiciliary Physiotherapy Service, the Home Help Service, the Medical Comforts Service, Home Nursing Service, Health Visiting Service, Night Attendant Service and/or Welfare Department, in order that the patient's life may be made more comfortable.

THE HOME HELP SERVICE.

Again this Service showed an increase in the cost and also in the number of persons assisted.

The continued expansion of this work has focused attention on the importance of adequate supervision, and because of this, two assistant Home Help Supervisors had been appointed to commence duties on 1st December, 1960. They assessed the need of applicants for Helps, and advised both applicants and Helps on all aspects of the Service. Often the provision of Home Help assists in allowing a patient to remain at home rather than be admitted to hospital.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

The use of experienced Home Helps, selected for their ability to guide and teach, as family helps in problem families continues, and is making a valuable contribution where mothers are unable to cope with their household duties.

Great pains are taken to keep this Service as unobtrusive as possible, as it is considered that undue attention focused on such a case would undo all efforts to rehabilitate the family.

The aim of this Service is to support the inadequate mother until she is able to manage her home unaided and then to gradually and quietly withdraw from the case.

The Family Helps and their Supervisor feel greatly rewarded by a successful result, and are supported in their failures by the knowledge that every effort has been made to give help and support to the family.

THE MEDICAL COMFORTS AND APPLIANCES SERVICE.

Over the last few years, this Service has continued to expand, and its endeavours to meet with demands for equipment have been met with such success that this has bred an ever increasing demand for articles. This has been particularly noticeable in the demand for the larger articles such as night commodes, invalid wheel chairs, etc., their provision in some cases expediting discharge from hospital. Constant watch has to be kept on articles issued, so that unused items shall be quickly returned for re-circulation.

During 1961, the stock of larger items was still kept at the Health Department at Caerleon in order to economise on current stock and for ease of delivery. The smaller items were still available at numerous premises throughout the County, where voluntary staff provided by the British Red Cross Society or St. John's Ambulance Brigade attended to issue and return. Overall supervision was, however, exercised by the Medical Equipment Officer.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

The number of applications for convalescent treatment was almost the same as for last year, but the number of patients admitted rose from 99 to 122. All the cases were sent to the Rest Convalescent Home, Porthcawl, and the charges were £6 per week per patient during the summer months and £5 per week otherwise.

One school-child was admitted to the Heathercombe Brake Home, Devon, for convalescent treatment by my School Health Department.

THE DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The Staff of whole-time County Midwives at the end of the year was 55, whereas the year previously ended with 53. There was the same number as last year of part-time Midwives and one less independent Midwife but the number of District Nurse/Midwives remained the same. 3 new County Midwives had been obtained as replacements for some of the retiring midwives.

7 County Midwives attended Refresher Courses approved by the Central Midwives Board.

There were no closures of Maternity Units during the year.

14 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified by County Midwives and all recovered satisfactorily before the fourteenth day.

Expectant mothers attending the Council's Ante-Natal Clinics are referred to their family doctors for any treatment required, including those considered to need hospital ante-natal treatment.

No definite arrangements were centrally made with regard to a night rota system of reliefs for midwives who were heavily burdened during unusually busy periods of night work. However, a very workable arrangement had been arrived at whereby the midwives were allowed to arrange amongst themselves their own temporary reliefs. There were occasions, however, when midwives telephoned the Central Office asking for a relief to be provided for a short time so that sleep could be obtained. In these instances, immediate arrangements were made to that end.

It would seem that to institute fixed rotas of special reliefs would require extra midwifery staff, and this at present is not available.

County Midwives were, of course, allowed their normal rest periods, i.e., 28 consecutive hours each week for three weeks of each month, and 72 consecutive hours in one week of each month.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

No change in the arrangements for the care of premature infants took place during the year.

There was an increase of 21 in the number of premature live births at home, and a decrease of 11 premature births at home over last year.

Special cots were still available for the home nursing of premature infants.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

For most of 1961 the responsibility for promotion of Health Education in the County was that of the Assistant Superintendent of Health Visitors, but on 1st October, Miss L. M. Tristram, who held the post was appointed full-time Health Education Officer, and Miss N. Wibberley was appointed half-time as Assistant Health Education Officer and half-time Assistant Superintendent of Health Visitors.

In this year Health Services Exhibitions were put on at the Abergavenny Agricultural Show and Bedwellty Agricultural Show and attracted considerable attention of the public. One exhibition dealt with obesity in school children and displayed articles of food in fattening and non-fattening groups. It has to be said that the fattening articles proved too much of a temptation for the visiting children, as it was found necessary to replenish them several times during each day! A cinema was included in the exhibition, and the Health Education films shown there were so popular that a continuous performance was necessary instead of the separate performances which had been arranged.

As part of the Commonwealth Training Week, a Nursing Exhibition was held at the new College at Crosskeys.

Mothercraft classes were increased during the year, and at the end of it they were being held at Abergavenny, Blackwood, Cwmbran, Croesyceiliog, Abertillery, Newbridge, Monmouth, Langstone and Caldicot with good attendances.

Visits to schools were made by a Mobile Cinema from the Oral Hygiene Service and films on dental hygiene were shown to school children.

The Health Education Officers also acceded to requests from various local organisations to attend meetings and give lectures and exhibit films, etc. The sound-film projector has been found to be a most effective propaganda machine. One film was bought outright, and it is hoped to gradually build up a library. New film strips are constantly being added to our stock for use with the film-strip projectors.

At the end of the year three Old Folks' Clubs were visited and talks on Home Safety given and illustrated with film strips. It is intended to expand this type of work, and to offer a syllabus of six talks.

Two Health Visitors attended the Central Council's Summer School for Health Education at Bangor.

On 20th and 21st June, 1961, an In-service Staff Training Course was arranged by the Central Council for Health Education and held at the County Hall, Newport. Councillor L. W. Carpenter, Chairman of the County Health Committee was Chairman at the Course at which the speakers were Dr. D. J. Gordon-Smith, Deputy Medical Director, and Mr. D. Lynton Porter, Education Officer, both of the Central Council for Health Education. Lectures were given, supported by film presentations and were followed by discussions and group work. Subjects dealt with were "Emotional Security and Parentcraft," "Starting People Talking," "Education for Mental Health, Some Methods for the Community," and "A Recipe for Mental Health."

CHIROPODY.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining the services of full-time Chiropodists, very little progress was made in the Council's scheme for the provision of a chiropody service during 1961, but the County Council continued to make a substantial contribution to the cost of a chiropody service provided by the Old Folks' Clubs which catered for most of the County Administrative Area.

In November, 1961, a part-time Chiropodist was appointed on a sessional basis to treat patients in certain rural areas of the County and it was anticipated that this particular service will extend rapidly to all the rural areas.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS AND CARE OF BLIND PERSONS.

Facilities for the examination and, if necessary, certification of cases of suspected blindness or partial sight were provided by the County Council. Patients able to travel were seen by the Consultant Ophthalmologist to the Council at his Clinic, and for those who were unable to make the journey.

domiciliary visits were made. Besides certification, the Consultant made any necessary arrangements for treatment and Hospital admissions were sought for cases in need of surgical treatment for cataract or other eye conditions.

The total number of persons on the County Register of the Blind showed a decrease of 1 over last year, but the number of Partially Sighted persons showed an increase of 24.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Smallpox.

There were no cases of notified smallpox in Monmouthshire during 1961.

In spite of continued propaganda in Clinics, the percentage of children under one year of age in the County dropped from 34.2 to 31.0. The percentage for Wales as a whole was 36, England and Wales 40, and England alone, 40.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a slight increase in the number of notifications over 1960.

Diphtheria.

For the seventh successive year, Diphtheria was absent from the notifications of infectious disease in the County. The percentage of children in Monmouthshire Administrative County, who were immunised against Diphtheria remained almost at the same as for last year.

Combined and single prophylactics were available to Clinics and general medical practitioners throughout the year.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Smallpox was suspended in the Newport, Bassaleg, Rogerstone, Cwmbran, Croesyceiliog, Caerleon, Chepstow, Caldicot and Langstone Clinics from 28th June, 1961, to 27th July, 1961, owing to the occurrence of two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis in the area.

Meningococcal Infection.

Two cases of this condition were notified, one of which resulted in death.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Seven cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified during the year, four paralytic and three non-paralytic.

Poliomyelitis vaccination had been carried out upon 80% of persons in the County under nineteen years of age. The percentages for Wales only, England only and England with Wales were all eighty-two.

Chicken Pox.

This disease was not compulsorily notifiable.

Measles.

There was a large upswing in the number of notifications of measles, the incidence being the highest for several years. However, there were no deaths from the disease.

Whooping Cough.

The number of notified cases of Whooping Cough showed an increase over the previous year, and an increase in the number of children who received immunisation treatment also occurred in the year. It is not possible to say whether the cases are occurring in the immunised children.

Influenza.

This disease was not compulsorily notifiable but the number of notified deaths from it showed a marked increase.

Acute Pneumonia.

As has often been recorded in the past the number of reported deaths considerably exceeded the number of cases notified.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

In 1961 there were 647 deaths from all forms of cancer this being 4 less than in the previous year. In the appendix will be found tables giving further details.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The downward trend of the notification rate of respiratory tuberculosis continued during 1961, whereas the non-respiratory notification rate remained the same as for the previous year. The respiratory death rate was at the same level as last year, while the non-respiratory death rate increased over the previous year. This latter rate, .009 for 1,000 population, increased by 50% over last year, but the number of cases was so small that an increase of one case resulted in the larger rate.

No new developments were to be reported concerning the steps for prevention and after-care of tuberculosis.

Comparative Tuberculin Testing Survey.

In connection with a research project of the Research Committee of the British Tuberculosis Association special tuberculin testing of school children took place in the Abergavenny, Usk, Caerleon, Monmouth, Chepstow, Caerwent and Caldicot areas during 1961.

The following notes were received from Dr. C. J. Stewart, Medical Co-ordinator of the Survey:—

Until recently, sensitivity in man to tuberculosis other than tuberculin derived from human mycobacterium tuberculosis has received little attention in Britain. It has been suggested that sensitivity to high doses of human P.P.D. may represent waning sensitivity following an initial infection with myco. tuberculosis or with a very small number of this organism. On the other hand the view has been taken that sensitivity which can be elicited only by large doses of human tuberculin is probably due to infection with mycobacteria other than myco-tuberculosis. In another County area, amongst persons exhibiting "high dose" sensitivity to human P.P.D. a high proportion (12%) of the child population tested was found to be more sensitive to bovine P.P.D. probably due to the earlier milk-bovine infection. In that area, the incidence of sensitivity to avian P.P.D. does not appear to be related to the incidence of sensitivity to human P.P.D. in the different districts. The findings show that there is a considerable cross reaction between the different tuberculins; yet it is clear that some subjects possess sensitivity that is antigenically more closely related to avian than to human P.P.D.

The object of the investigation was:—

- (1) To compare the frequency and degree of sensitivity to avian and human tuberculin in school children aged 5 to 10 years in different parts of Britain.
- (2) By serial testing with avian and human tuberculin at frequent intervals, to detect those reacting to one or other of the tuberculins for the first time and by investigating the environment of the converters, to attempt to determine the agent(s) responsible for the sensitivity.
- (3) A subsidiary part of the investigation will be to report on the practicability of tracing sources of infection in the routine control of tuberculosis.

Reports available suggest that avian sensitivity occurs to a greater extent in infancy and early childhood than does sensitivity to human P.P.D. Experience with bovine and human P.P.D's. suggest

that in childhood there is less cross-reaction between the tuberculins, and the sensitivity is more clearly defined than in older children and adults. For these reasons it is suggested that only primary school children aged 5 to 10 years should be tested initially. The younger the population, the less difficult is likely to be the tracing of sources of infection.

It is suggested that primary school children in three or four rural areas and three or four industrial towns, should be studied in order to make co-ordination of the study easier. A population of 1,200 children in each centre would, it is estimated, be sufficient to provide a useful comparison of the relative sensitivity to different tuberculins.

In accordance with these notes parental consents were invited from children in schools in areas mentioned in the first paragraph, the total number of children included numbering about 1,800 for convenience. The Heaf test was used, using standardised multiple puncture machines and carried out by two specially instructed health visitors under medical supervision. The first series of tests were carried out in July, 1961, and the second in November, 1961.

The third series of tests were due in the first term of 1962, but the occurrence of cases of smallpox in an adjacent County and the large amount of work falling upon my staff during that term rendered a delay inevitable. Arrangements were made for their performance in May, 1962. A final report upon the findings has, of course, not yet been received, but will probably be included in my next Report.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

During the year B.C.G. Vaccination was continued as previously for school children aged 13 years and over. Preliminary tuberculin skin tests were carried out on 2,307 children and 2,011 yielded negative results. Of the latter cases, 1,988 were vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine. Post B.C.G. Vaccination skin tests were performed on 540 children and 491 of these gave positive results, indicating successful vaccination. 43 children were absent at the time of testing. Children whose tests gave negative results were listed for re-test, and re-vaccination if necessary.

The percentage of school children who were skin tested under this scheme and found to give positive reactions was 12.8.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

The facilities previously reported for poliomyelitis vaccination continued and evening clinics were still held in addition to day clinics.

Details of numbers of injections given are to be found in the statistical section at the end of this Report.

EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DEAFNESS AMONG CHILDREN.

Audiology Clinics were held throughout the year at Stanley Road Clinic, Newport, and The "Grove" Clinic, Tredegar, both premises being provided with sound-proofed rooms and up-to-date diagnostic equipment. On July 10th, 1961, an important new Clinic was opened at Cwmbran, and Audiology facilities, including sound-proofed room were available. These premises came into service then and were used thereafter. In April, 1961, a new Mobile Clinic came into use as a travelling Audiology Clinic, and was specially sound-proofed. This vehicle was used to tour the rural areas, and stopped at selected sites en route where young children were seen by appointment. It also visited certain fixed clinics where insufficient facilities were available for diagnosis but could be used as waiting room.

The following is the analysis of all cases of deafness seen in 1961 where there was a hearing loss of over 20 Db in one or both ears.

Deafness in the Recently-born.

During 1961, appointments for preliminary examination were sent to all children of about 9 months of age and who were born in 1960 and also to 997 children born in the first three months of the year. 1,584 appointments were kept, and 22 babies were found to respond unsatisfactorily to the preliminary hearing tests. All were invited to fixed Audiology Clinics for further investigation when 18 were found to have satisfactory hearing and 2 were kept under observation. One child was referred to a Consultant Aural Surgeon and was found to have such defective hearing that a hearing-aid was prescribed and the child put under the care of the teacher of the deaf for general management, and instruction of the parents. One mother declined to accept re-examination of her child but it was subsequently reported by the Health Visitor to be responding normally to sounds and starting to talk.

Deafness in the Pre-School Child.

				<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Total</i>
Conductive Deafness	...	...	...	2	1	3
Nerve Deafness	...	...	...	1	—	1

Cases referred for Surgery for Conductive Deafness:—

Tonsils and Adenoids removed	...	...	—
Adenoids removed	...	...	2

Deafness in School Children.

Cases aged between 5-10 years seen in Audiology Clinics:—

			<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Total</i>
Conductive Deafness	...	...	94	83	177
Nerve Deafness	...	...	1	14	15

Cases aged between 5-10 years referred for Surgery for Conductive Deafness:—

			<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tonsils and Adenoids removed	...		9	5	14
Tonsils and Adenoids and Proof Puncture			—	1	1
Adenoids and Proof Puncture	...		1	1	2
Adenoids removed	...	...	12	6	18
Politzerisation	...	...	1	2	3
Proof Puncture	...	...	1	1	2

Cases aged between 10-15 years seen in Audiology Clinic:—

			<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Total</i>
Conductive Deafness	...	...	8	29	37
Nerve Deafness	...	...	5	31	36

Cases aged between 10-15 years referred for Surgery for Conductive Deafness:—

			<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tonsils and Adenoids removed	...		—	1	1
Proof Puncture	...	...	1	2	3

Prevention of Conductive Deafness.

The Otorrhoea Clinic was held weekly for the diagnosis and treatment of otitis media in order to help in the prevention of conductive deafness.

Hearing Aids Prescribed by the Audiology Clinic, 1961.

Commercial Aids	...	...	...	6
National Health Service Medresco Aids	...		...	5

Work of the Teacher of the Deaf.

The Peripatetic Teacher of the Deaf continued to assist at Audiology Clinics and to deal with partially deaf children in their homes and in schools.

During the year, 39 children were under the supervision of the Teacher of the Deaf—20 being seen regularly—once or twice weekly. Of these, 31 were old cases and 8 were new. There were 12 children under 5 years.

Of the total 39 children seen, 2 were visited regularly at Nursery School, 9 were seen at School, 8 were supervised at home and 4 at Clinics. 3 school leavers were also under supervision and 5 children attending full-time at Training Centres.

During the year, 1 child was transferred from Nursery School to a Residential Nursery School for the Deaf, 1 child was transferred from a Junior School to the Unit for the Partially Deaf, Pentwynmawr, and 1 child removed from the County.

Unit for Partially Deaf Pupils, Pentwynmawr.

This Unit, which was opened in January, 1960, and consisted of a sound-proofed room specially fitted with a group Hearing Aid and Loop system, continued to enable partially deaf children to have special individual and group training under the care of a qualified Teacher of the Deaf. Here children received education by special methods and mixed with the hearing children of the rest of the School for some lessons and also for games, physical education, music and other activities.

Mobile Clinic.

The special Mobile Clinic referred to last year came into operation on 1st May, 1961, and is referred to earlier in this report under the heading of "Health Centres and Clinics."

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 27.

"It shall be the duty of every Local Health Authority to make provision for securing that ambulances and other means of transport are available, where necessary, for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness or expectant or nursing mothers from places in their area to places in or outside their area."

Since its formation in 1948, the Council's Ambulance Service had been required to deal with continually increasing demands for transportation. With the development of the various health services, and, as the public gained experience in the use of the free facilities, the importance of the function of the Ambulance Service to provide an essential link, had become more fully recognised.

The ability of the Ambulance Service to properly discharge the Council's obligation under the Act, had been constantly under surveillance and all necessary measures taken to ensure that the facilities available were adequate. Improved efficiency, attributable mainly to tighter operational control, both from the Main Control at Cacrleon and the Zone Stations, with more modern ambulances each equipped for two-way radio communication, had, through the years, enabled the Service to absorb much of the increased usage without the need for any major amendment of the Approved Scheme.

A review of the Ambulance Service undertaken in June, 1960, had revealed that there had been marked increases in the numbers of patients conveyed by the ambulances operating from the Aberbeeg, Chepstow and Pontypool Stations and it was clear that early consideration must be given to the augmentation of the service for these areas if the danger of breakdown through overloading, was to be avoided. Certain decisions by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers) reducing the hours of work for ambulance staffs from 44 to 42 hours per week as from 1st January, 1961, with three additional days' holiday annually for men with 10 years of service, also indicated that additional men would be needed to offset these losses.

Authority was obtained from the Welsh Board of Health to modify the Approved Scheme by increasing the number of vehicles specified for the ambulance fleet and the permitted total of driver/attendants. Action was then taken to provide the additional vehicles required together with the necessary driving staff within the revised establishment indicated in the Appendix to the Scheme, as:—

APPENDIX F.

National Health Service Act, Section 27.—Ambulance Service— Modified Proposals.

3. Ambulance Fleet.

The ambulance fleet will comprise 50 Ambulances and dual purpose vehicles and one sitting case car.

4. Staff.

The staff required to provide an efficient organisation will not exceed 100 whole-time driver/attendants. This establishment will provide for the development of the service and the reduction of the working week from 44 to 42 hours."

Review of the year's working.

The pause in the trend of increase in the work of the Ambulance Service, which had been noticed in 1960, proved to have been only temporary and the total of patients conveyed during 1961, was higher than

for any previous year. Some indication of the task with which the Ambulance Service was now dealing, may be obtained from the following operational statistics.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1961, 11,196 emergency cases and 101,071 non-emergency cases were conveyed. This total of 112,267 cases conveyed shows an increase of 1,949 over the total cases for 1960. The total miles covered by the ambulances during the year was 858,023 which compared with the 1960 total of 835,319 miles, shows an increase of 22,704 miles. The total journeys by ambulances during the same period was 31,776 which is an increase of 1,783 over the 1960 total.

There is reason to believe that the trend of increase will continue but it is not yet possible to gauge what new responsibilities will fall to the Ambulance Service as the Hospital Plan is developed.

Ambulance Service for the National Coal Board.

The Council continued to provide ambulance service for the National Coal Board in accordance with their contract and during the year, the Ambulance Service conveyed 1,793 cases of accident or illness occurring at the Board's undertakings. The mileage involved was 29,332, chargeable to the Board.

Mutual Aid Arrangements.

Arrangements for mutual aid with neighbouring authorities operated satisfactorily during the year. These were particularly effective with the Gloucester County Council on the Eastern boundary and the County Borough of Newport. In cases of accident about the common boundary, the nearest ambulance would operate and there was also considerable saving in mileage by the close co-operation of neighbouring Services in the conveyance of non-urgent cases.

Abuse of the Ambulance Service.

Unwarranted use of the Ambulance Service is not as prevalent as it was but there are still many patients who could reasonably be expected to use other means. In organising ambulance journeys, one is impressed by the considerable waste mileage resulting from the direction of patients living in the same area, to widely separated hospitals, often to receive similar treatment. Thus two ambulances are required to convey two patients who could have travelled together if directed to the same hospital.

Conveyance of Patients by Rail.

Where patients are to travel long distances, it is recognised that such a journey can usually be accomplished by ambulance/rail/ambulance with less strain upon the patient than when the whole journey is by ambulance. The journey is planned throughout by the Ambulance Service responsible for the provision of transport and the necessary reservations made with British Railways for either seats, or a compartment in the case of a stretcher patient. Ambulance conveyance is provided to the entraining station and, on completion of the rail journey, ambulance transport is again available from the detraining station to the final destination by local authority in whose area the station is situated.

The excellent facilities provided by British Railways for this phase of patient transport, were used to full advantage by the Council's Ambulance Service during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The past year has been one of consolidation and hard work. The Mental Health Act, 1959, stresses the importance of, and need for expansion of the Local Authority Mental Welfare Services in providing community care of the mentally disordered. This has led to some reorientation of the work of mental welfare officers, which has only been possible following the expansion of the Occupation/Training Centres for mentally sub-normal patients. Whereas formerly, much of the mental welfare officers' domiciliary work was with the homes of the mentally sub-normal persons, now the emphasis is moving towards domiciliary care of the mentally ill, following their discharge from hospital.

Routine affairs continue to be dealt with by No. 2 Standing Committee, matters of policy being determined by full Health Committee. The County Medical Officer is responsible to the Health Committee for the implementation of policy, and this is carried out by the Mental Health Unit with headquarters at Cambria House, Caerleon.

Organisation and Staff.

1. Central ... Senior Medical Officer—administrative and clinical.
Senior Administrative Officer.
Assistant Administrative Officer—a new appointment.
Two clerical assistants.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Field Services ... | 4 Mental Welfare Officers—S.R.N., R.M.N.
R.M.P.A.
1 part-time psychiatric social worker—a new
appointment.
1 social worker (Dip-Soc.Sc.) for Child
Guidance Clinic. |
| 3. Developmental
Diagnostic and
Home Teaching ... | One occupational therapist. |
| 4. Child Guidance ... | jointly with Education Department and
Welsh Hospital Board. |
| 5. Training/Occu-
pation Centres ... | 4 in number—staff, untrained of
1 Senior Supervisor.
4 Supervisors.
3 Instructors.
40 Assistant Supervisors. |

1. Central Administration.

It is ten years since any additions have been made to the administrative and clerical staff of the department, although during this period, and particularly since the passing of the Mental Health Act, 1959, the volume of work has vastly increased. The appointment of an assistant administrative officer will ensure the continued efficiency of the administration.

2. Field Services.

The appointment of a female psychiatric social worker, although part-time only, to the staff brings our complement of social workers into line with the recommendations of the Younghusband Report. Her specialised knowledge and training will be of great value in training the mental welfare staff in the new duties which they are called upon to perform in the rehabilitation and resettlement in home and work of patients discharged from mental hospitals.

Fortunately the expansion of the Occupation/Training Centres, and the daily contact thus established between Centre Staffs and the homes from which the Centre patients come, means that domiciliary visiting to the homes of the mentally sub-normal can be drastically curtailed, leaving more time available for the mental welfare officers to concentrate their time on convalescent mentally sick patients. Even so, they now find themselves overwhelmed at times with many calls upon their time, from hospital and family doctors, relatives and patients themselves. Much of their urgent work has to be done after office hours e.g., urgent hospital admissions, visits to

patients, themselves working, which means evening visits. In some Authorities, welfare officers can take time off during the day to offset late work, but this is impracticable in the Mental Health Services in Monmouthshire, owing to the very full programme.

Mental Health Clinics. Towards the end of the year local Mental Welfare Clinics were established in existing County Council premises with the dual object of publicising the Mental Health Service and in the hope that patients and their relatives, reluctant to discuss problems in the presence of others, would appreciate an opportunity for private, confidential discussion. These clinics will be conducted by the Area Mental Welfare Officers, but medical advice will be available by the County's medical staff and referral to hospital psychiatric out-patients. These clinics are in the first instance experimental.

The Mental Welfare Officers therefore, work closely with Hospitals and all other services such as National Assistance, Youth Employment, Welfare, Personnel and Probation Officers, and as a result of their efforts many mentally disordered persons have become socially independent and useful citizens, but if this work is to expand the number of officers will have to be materially increased in the near future. It would appear from perusal of national statistics that a ratio of one mental welfare officer to each thirty thousand population will be needed.

During the year 385 new cases of mentally disordered persons were referred to this Authority for care and after-care, compared with only 190 during the year 1960—almost exactly double.

3. Home Teaching—Developmental Diagnostic Clinic.

The Occupational Therapist divides her times between craft teaching of mentally sub-normal patients in their own homes, and with the work of the Developmental Diagnostic Clinic for Backward Babies. With the expansion of Training Centres, the number of mentally handicapped in receipt of home teaching has gradually diminished, but the work of the Developmental Diagnostic Clinic continues to grow. Over thirty severely handicapped children per annum are examined at the Clinic and, whilst early diagnosis and treatment is of material benefit to many, others, the cause of whose handicap is still only imperfectly understood, are likely to remain permanently severely disabled. But to all parents of handicapped children the counsel and support of the social worker, and the knowledge that there is a department specially organised to meet their needs is of great comfort in helping the readjustment in family life necessary when a seriously disabled child joins the family circle. Moreover the training and daily management of such a child is

Number of Mentally Disordered persons under Local Health Authority's Care at 31-12-60.

	SUBNORMAL				SEVERELY SUBNORMAL				TOTAL				
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Subnormal and Severely Subnormals.													
A.	Receiving Training or Occupation in Day Centre ...	—	4	38	34	84	63	29	36	84	67	67	70
B.	Awaiting Training or Occupation in Day Centre ...	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	—	1	3	4	—
C.	Receiving Home Training	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	—	1	3	4	—
D.	Boarded out in private households	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
E.	Receiving Home Visits from Mental Welfare Officers:												
	(a) Patients under Supervision	23	21	242	203	92	70	104	144	115	91	346	347
	(b) Patients under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
F.	Number of Patients awaiting urgent admission to Psychiatric Hospitals for the Sub-Normal ...	1	2	14	5	16	2	1	3	17	4	12	11
G.	Number of Patients admitted temporarily for Short-Term Care:												
	(i) Mrs. Roberts, Porthkerry	1	—	—	—	16	7	—	—	91	7	—	—
	(ii) National Health Service Hospitals	—	—	2	3	3	5	6	4	4	5	8	7
Mentally ill.													
Receiving Home Visits from Mental Welfare Officers													
Total number of visits paid to Mentally Disordered Persons (i.e., sub-normal, severely sub-normal and mentally ill)													
Over the Age of 16.													
M. F. T.													
188 125 313													
5,374													
Admissions to Psychiatric Hospitals.													
Under 16. Over 16.													
M. F. T. M. F. T.													
A.	Subnormal and Severely Subnormal ...	2	—	2	—	14	7	21					
B.	Mentally Ill	1	—	1	—	109	98	207					
C.	Mentally Ill persons resident at Local Authority's expense in S.O.S. Society Hostel	—	—	—	—	2	—	2					

fraught with difficulty and frustration for the mother who needs special understanding and much help in adapting normal training methods to suit each disabled child.

4. Training Centres, 1961.

Anticipating the requirements of the Mental Health Act, that provision should be made in Training Centres for all children unsuitable for education in school, we are proud to record that the County's four Training Centres provide places for all such children in Monmouthshire. During the year new Workshops were completed at Sunninghill, Tredegar, and Glengariff. Griffithstown, and these new workshops, together with the one already established at Hafodyrynys, provide equally for the needs of adolescent and adult mentally sub-normal persons, likely to benefit from social training, and the teaching of elementary skills in handling tools, e.g., carpentry, gardening and for girls, needlework, cookery and laundry.

During the year the provision of all the benefits of the School Health Service have been made available to all those children attending Centres.

It will be seen, therefore, that this Authority is carrying out all those provisions of the Mental Health Act, requiring adequate Training Centres. and whilst these are sufficient at the moment we anticipate further expansion of Workshops for training and sheltered employment.

5. Child Guidance Service.

Two Child Guidance Clinics functioned during the year as formerly, at Stanley Road, Newport, and The Grove, Tredegar. These clinics continue to be the joint effort of the Welsh Hospital Board and the Monmouthshire County Council, are administered by the Senior Medical Officer, Mental Health, on behalf of the County Medical Officer, and held in the County School Clinic premises. During the year the Welsh Hospital Board increased the amount of psychiatric service slightly, so that the Newport Clinic now meets on one morning each week, instead of fortnightly as formerly, consequently a larger number of cases has been dealt with there; but the total amount of psychiatric time allowed in the County—two sessions per week—still falls far short of our needs, and the clinic function therefore continues to be mainly diagnostic. The lay psychotherapist is still the only full-time active worker in the treatment field and her case load is very heavy indeed. The Mental Health Act, 1959, calls for ever increasing effort to prevent Mental Illness, and it is freely recognised throughout the world that early diagnosis and treatment are fundamental if any real progress in prevention is to be achieved.

Juvenile delinquency in Monmouthshire, as elsewhere presents an ever increasing problem. One regrets therefore, that only 3% of the cases referred to the Child Guidance Service have come from Probation Officers. This may be due partly to delay in appointments due to waiting lists.

For this reason also we are still unable to implement the requirements of the Underwood Report (1955) and embodied in Circular 347 (1959) paragraph 16, which says "general practitioners should be informed and encouraged to refer children". At the end of the year the waiting period would be at least ten weeks.

CEREBRAL PALSY—"SPASTICS".

The Cerebral Palsy Scheme continued to operate during 1961. As in previous years the "team" consisted of an Orthopaedic Specialist, Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., a full time Physiotherapist and a Medical Officer of the Authority. The services of the Orthopaedic Consultant and the Physiotherapist were made available by arrangements with the Welsh Hospital Board.

Most of the cases were referred either by local Paediatricians or members of the County Medical Officer's staff. Since great importance is attached to the early diagnosis of handicaps it is gratifying that most cases are referred under the age of two years and many of those in the first year of life.

Since many cases of cerebral palsy suffer from multiple handicaps, arrangements are made for the children to be seen at the appropriate Special Clinics where necessary.

The members of the cerebral palsy clinic team are well aware that the success of their efforts depends largely on the co-operation of the children's parents in carrying out regular exercises at home. Great credit is due to the devoted way in which many parents encourage their children to overcome their handicaps.

During the year we were pleased to welcome a class of teachers from The Monmouthshire Training College, Caerleon, who spent a session at the Clinic. It is hoped that visits of this kind will help teachers to a better understanding of the problems of any cerebral palsied children who may pass through their hands.

Details are given below of the numbers of registered cerebral palsied children in the County. Table II shows the type of education which children of school age are receiving.

TABLE I—NUMBERS OF CASES OF CEREBRAL PALSY IN AGE GROUPS.

<i>No of Cases on Register.</i>	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
A. School Age	79	89	89	94	109	110	112
B. Under School Age ...	32	32	34	46	54	69	53
C. Over School Age ...	24	22	41	36	43	42	53
Total	135	143	164	176	206	221	218

Number of children of school age on 1st January, 1962 ...	58,371
Number of cases of cerebral palsy	112
Incidence, per 1,000 children of school age	1.9

TABLE II—EDUCATIONAL GROUPS OF CEREBRAL PALSIED CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

<i>Type of School.</i>	<i>Number</i>
Ordinary	49 of whom 25 were registered as physically handicapped
Special:—	
(a) for Physically Handicapped ...	15
(b) for Epileptic	1
(c) for Educationally Subnormal ..	1
Home Tutition	9
Ineducable	37

EPILEPSY.

The County Medical Officer's Scheme for the care of Epileptic Children was fully described in the Annual Report for 1960.

Attention was drawn last year to incomplete records, from which it was apparent that for various reasons, parents were careless regarding regular clinic attendance, and regular medication. Thanks to the co-operation of health visitors an improvement is to be noted in the fall in the number of recalcitrant parents from 127 in 1960 to 86 in 1961. The resulting improvement in clinic attendance and zealous follow up by health visitors is reflected in the very satisfactory number of patients discharged during the year as "cured"—these number 79 in 1961 compared with 44 in 1960. These figures stress the importance of early diagnosis, regular clinic attendance and regular drug therapy even if this has to be carried out over several years and when the patient may no longer be having "fits".

At the end of the year there were 281 names on the Register of whom 25 children were being educated in special schools. Once again we have to record appreciation of the Education Committee in helping children with special problems arising from this disability.

40 epileptic children exhibiting serious behaviour problems also received treatment during the year at the Child Guidance Clinics, patients and their families benefiting from the specialised help of the psychiatric social workers in restoring disturbed family relationships.

Provisions for Encephalography continue to be inadequate, and many parents are reluctant to take children to mental hospitals, the only places where this can be carried out.

Whilst the County's Scheme, aided by paediatricians and psychiatrists attending the Child Guidance Clinic, makes provision for dealing with school children, the Welsh Hospital Board has not yet implemented the recommendation of the Cohen Committee for the establishment of diagnostic and treatment clinics for adolescents and adults. It is our hope that when the rebuilding of the Royal Gwent Hospital takes place, and the new hospital planned for North Monmouthshire is built, that full neurological facilities will be established in the County, which will be of real advantage to all suffering from this disabling, but in most cases, curable, disease.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA, 1961.

Water.

Adequacy.

Long periods of drought conditions were not experienced during 1961. Consequently there was no serious shortage of water during the year.

Generally, the Urban Areas of the County are reasonably well served with public treated piped supplies, only inaccessible mountainous areas being excluded. Nevertheless efforts are being made to provide for drought conditions and future anticipated increase in consumption. Although statutory provision is made for supply to Abertillery and Pontypool, already it would appear that the demands of Cardiff, Newport and the new Spencer Works will mean that the Llandegveth Reservoir, which is in course of construction, will be unlikely to supply a great deal of water to the rest of the County. One wonders whether this will mean that the Honddu scheme, of which little mention has been made during the "Llandegveth" era, will be re-introduced for serious consideration or whether, again, some hitherto unrecognised source will be developed. While it is possible that Government schemes for introducing measures for conserving water sources throughout the country will have a bearing on this matter, it is to be hoped that such vital considerations will not be delayed until the regrouping of Water Undertakings in the County has been completed.

In Rural Areas, grants under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts have assisted a great deal in extending public piped supplies to even quite small localities. Although a few water supply schemes still remain to be implemented, for the most part, since the war, a great change has taken place in rural areas and only very remote areas remain unserved. Already, however, the general increase in consumption, especially with the creation of new housing estates, is extending to these areas, and supplies which only 15 years ago appeared ample are often now showing signs of strain. As some of these are of somewhat restricted local origin it is not too early to be looking for one or more additional major sources of supply to supplement the local sources when required.

The Llandegveth Reservoir Scheme, eventually undertaken by Cardiff Corporation, will provide 15 million gallons of water per day by damming the Sor Brook between Sluvad and Coedypaen and pumping water from the River Usk near Monkwood. The works of dam construction and pipe-laying are well under way. A speedy job has also been undertaken to provide a water supply from the Usk near Llanhennock for industrial purposes at the new Spencer Works, the project including treatment plant at Ponthir and a storage reservoir at Underwood.

In the re-grouping of Water Undertakers, the Newport Corporation undertaking provided the basis for an extended body—the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board—whose area of supply now includes Caerleon, Cwmbran, Chepstow (Urban and Rural Districts) and parts of Lydney (Gloucestershire) and Pontypool Rural Districts. Consideration is still being given to the regrouping of other parts of Monmouthshire.

Quality.

809 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, and 20 samples were taken for Chemical examination by District Public Health Inspectors during the year. These figures are slightly lower than those for 1960.

Of the total samples taken, 158 were of untreated waters before going into public supply to check on the extent of treatment necessary; they were taken in the areas of Abercarn, Blaenavon, Ebbw Vale, Rhymney and Tredegar Urban Districts, and Chepstow and Monmouth Rural Districts, which were chiefly directly responsible for the treatment of water for public supply. Of the 645 samples of treated water taken during distribution throughout the County, 47 were unsatisfactory. The proportion of unsatisfactory samples was much lower than for the preceding year, only Bedwellty Urban District showing a high figure. A few samples were unsatisfactory in the Chepstow, Monmouth, Mynyddislwyn, Pontypool, Rhymney and Tredegar Urban Districts and in the Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth and Pontypool Rural Districts. These were all due to temporary local contamination and in such cases no effort is spared in tracing and eradicating the cause.

The untreated local supplies of water from wells, springs, streams and boreholes are assessed bacteriologically at a lower standard than those for public treated supplies. Nevertheless, out of 130 samples taken, 99 were considered unsatisfactory. The number of samples of untreated water at consumption points taken for examination is comparatively small (i) due to the replacement by piped, treated supplies and (ii) because all action that can be taken in respect of such supplies known to be liable to contamination has already been taken in previous years.

The chemical composition of water supplies does not usually change very much, and once it is known for a particular supply only occasional checks are required. Accordingly the number of samples taken for chemical examination is not usually large. Only 20 samples were taken during 1961.

The Table in the Appendix showing details of water analyses gives more detailed information of the samples taken to safeguard the quality of the water supplied in the individual districts.

General Comment.

Estates at high levels in the Abercarn and Risea areas continue to suffer shortage on occasion. At Abergavenny it has been found necessary to restrict the use of galvanised pipes for water supply. For many years, the bacteriological quality of water supplied from local reservoirs at Blaenavon has been the subject of adverse comment. That the improvements made in the last year or so have been effective is evidenced by the fact that only two samples taken during the year were unsatisfactory. The supply of treated water, however, is still considered inadequate. Iron in solution and suspension is reported from Caerleon. Raw water supplies to isolated homesteads continue to cause concern at Cwmbran, although the bulk of the population of this new town is well served. The use of three dubious sources of supply in the Mynyddislwyn Urban District has been discontinued. It has been found necessary to increase chlorination at Rhymney. In the Magor and St. Mellons Rural District Council Area, as a result of unsatisfactory bacteriological samples, all collecting chambers receiving local spring water were thoroughly cleansed and other incidental work carried out until repeat samples were satisfactory.

The following is an outline of the position of the various schemes for consideration for grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts:

Abergavenny R.D.C....	No further progress is reported in respect of the proposals for Llangattock Lingoed.
Chepstow R.D.C. ...	The Earlswood and Newchurch West scheme is completed. Preliminary works are being carried out in respect of the Llangwm and Devauden, Llansoy and The Glyn schemes.
Magor and St. Mellons R.D.C.	Preliminary works are being carried out in respect of the Coedkernew supplies scheme initiated by the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board.
Monmouth R.D.C. ...	Negotiations for a supply to Maypole and St. Maughans have re-opened.
Pontypool R.D.C. ...	Progress on the Llanhennock and Llandegveth scheme is well advanced. A small extension scheme for Clwyd-y-clap has been advanced.

A very small extension scheme for a rural locality at Woodfieldside in the Mynyddislwyn Urban District Council area has been advanced by the Abertillery District Water Board.

Flooding.

The taking of practical measures for the prevention of flooding is, in the case of most major incidents, usually outside the sphere of local authorities. They are, however, taking an active part in the alleviation of distress at such times. Areas of the County which are affected from time to time are

at Usk, Monmouth, Crumlin and parts of the Wentloog and Caldicot Levels. Comprehensive schemes to abate flooding have been prepared for some areas and it is hoped that means will be found to make them effective in the near future. At Usk, a protective bank has been built which should provide sufficient protection for the houses in the Black Barn area.

Sewerage.

The comparatively new Eastern Valley Sewer and its enlarged treatment plant at Ponthir, discharging effluent into the River Afon Llwyd, continues to give good service. As reported in previous years, the Rhymney and Western Valleys Trunk Sewers both discharge crude sewage into the Bristol Channel, are some 50 years old and now require a great deal of maintenance, and are of doubtful adequacy. An awareness of the need for major improvements is increasing at Abergavenny and Chepstow.

The following is a summary of the position of schemes advanced for grant by the Government and County Council under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts:—

Abergavenny R.D.C.	...	Consideration is being given to a proposal to proceed with a portion only of the Pandy scheme. No progress is reported for schemes for The Bryn, Brynygwenin and Grosmont.
Chepstow R.D.C.	...	Devauden scheme completed. Preparations are being made for a comprehensive scheme for Portskewett, Caldicot and Rogiet. It is hoped that progress will be made in the scheme for St. Arvans. Schemes for Undy and Tintern are still under consideration.
Magor and St. Mellons R.D.C.	... ..	Proposals for Langstone and Magor have now become absorbed in a more comprehensive scheme to include Llanwern, Llanmartin, Bishton, Llandevaud, Wilerick and the disposal of sewage from Underwood. The disposal plant for the whole area will be on the site originally intended for Magor, and provision will continue to be made for the treatment of sewage from Undy (Chepstow R.D.C.) in due course. The scheme for Marshfield and Castleton is still under consideration. It is intended to continue with the Henllys scheme by discharging sewage into a contemplated new sewer. This has been made possible by the activities of the Cwmbran Development Corporation in the vicinity.

Housing.

Following the peak building year of 1956, there was a tendency for several years for fewer new houses to be built each year. This trend was somewhat reversed during 1960 due to an increase in the number of houses built by private enterprise. During 1961 the number of council houses (including flats) erected and the number provided by private enterprise each showed about 50% increase on 1960. The number of houses erected by private enterprise during the year was probably the highest ever to be erected in one year in the County. The Council quota did not quite reach the peak years of 1953, 1954, and 1956. Since the war there have been built more than four times the number of council houses compared with those built by private enterprise. The 1961 ratio was still greater than two to one. Cwmbran Development Corporation only completed 136 compared with 457 during the preceding year. They were carrying out preparatory work for a further 5,000 or so dwellings to be built in the next few years to house workers for the new Spencer Works at Llanwern.

The following shows the number of houses erected during 1961:—

Council houses erected	...	...	...	...	1,375
Private houses erected	...	...	...	...	606
Cwmbran Development Corporation Total				...	136
Total					<hr/> 2,117 <hr/>

A new Table in the Appendix shows the number of new dwellings erected in the County over a number of years.

The proportion of smaller dwellings erected by local authorities and Cwmbran Development Corporation has increased during recent years.

The following are numbers of houses of all types owned by local authorities in Monmouthshire at the end of each of the years 1938, 1946 and 1961:

1938	...	...	...	6,831
1946	...	...	...	7,550
1961	...	...	...	26,520

The provisions for extending the life of older substantial houses and providing them with modern amenities by way of standard grants and discretionary grants and loans continued virtually unchanged during the year. Practically the same use was made of these provisions as during the preceding year. It must be acknowledged that although these provisions are useful, their impact upon the state of the bulk of rented properties other than council houses, which still form a very large proportion of the country's hous-

ing accommodation, is very slow. It has been found necessary from time to time to infuse new stimulus into methods of dealing with these older houses. A new drive is being undertaken on a national scale to deal with the problem. Following this it is possible that local authorities will be given compulsory power to enforce a new housing standard which will incorporate the modern amenities of hot-water system and bath-room and water-carriage sanitation, etc., a policy which has already been advocated in many quarters. In practice it is still found that the standard for demolition of unfit houses is appallingly low.

During 1961, some 345 Standard Improvement grants were sanctioned by local authorities compared with 335 during 1960. Discretionary Improvement grants sanctioned were 388 compared with 408 during 1960. The total for the year was therefore 733 compared with 743 during 1960, involving estimated costs of £139,009 compared with £133,261 during the preceding year. Loans totalled 210 compared with 197, involving some £64,010 compared with £45,484 in 1960.

Certificates of Disrepair numbered 8 compared with 30 in 1960. Although very little advantage is taken of this procedure, the provisions have no doubt restricted rent increases in many cases of unsatisfactory housing accommodation.

Further details of the activities of individual District Councils in the sanctioning of grants and loans during 1961 will be found in the appropriate Tables in the Appendix.

Houses let in multiple occupation provided a new problem to some parts of the country which absorbed large numbers of immigrants, and measures to deal with this were provided in the Housing Act, 1961. Although not a major problem in Monmouthshire, the provision of the Act will be found to be useful in a few instances.

Schools.

Commendable progress has been made in renovating the interiors of some of the older schools, but matters concerning sanitary accommodation and sewage disposal often receive the least attention at schools. In many rural schools adequate facilities have not been provided. In many larger schools where public services are available the care of the facilities provided is not all that can be expected. Efforts to educate some children in the use of amenities provided do not always bring the reward they merit. The need of providing hot water (not too hot) to enable children as well as staffs to wash their hands is again strongly emphasised.

Clean Air.

The following local authorities are co-operating with the County Council (as general liason authority) in a scheme for collecting and disseminating information on air pollution in the County:—

* Bedwas & Machen U.D.	* Mynyddislwyn U.D.
* Bedwellty U.D.	Risca U.D.
Chepstow U.D.	* Tredegar U.D.
* Cwmbran U.D.	* Chepstow R.D.
Ebbw Vale U.D.	* Magor & St. Mellons R.D.
* Monmouth M.B.	Pontypool R.D.

The authorities marked with an asterisk (*) are operating the volumetric type of apparatus for the assessment of smoke particles and the more accurate assessment of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. This is the most practical and useful type of apparatus for the measurement of air pollution in general use and is advocated by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The apparatus involves pumping air (which is metered and measured daily) constantly through a filter paper for the assessment of smoke pollution and through dilute hydrogen peroxide for the determination of sulphur content. The County Council has provided facilities for reading the density of the smoke filter paper stains. Bedwellty U.D. are not operating under the auspices of the D.S.I.R. but are nevertheless using the standard techniques. Cwmbran U.D. were early in the field in this work in the County and have now collected useful information regarding the air there. Monmouth Borough returns are spasmodic. Mynyddislwyn U.D. and Tredegar U.D. machines have very recently come into operation. Caerleon U.D. have not yet brought their apparatus into operation due to site difficulties.

It is usually recommended that, if possible, conclusions be drawn from air pollution results after about 5 years running. That is not possible in Monmouthshire as none of the co-ordinating authorities has been operating for that period. Nevertheless, the following observations of a general nature on the results obtained so far are of interest and some importance.

Of the volumetric smoke type of apparatus operating in the industrial valleys, at Bedwas & Machen, Bedwellty, Cwmbran and Mynyddislwyn, that at Cwmbran has been in use for the longest period and gives the best picture. None of the areas show high readings for the summer months; the increase is very considerable during the winter months—up to 100% on monthly averages. This is no doubt due principally to the increase in space heating smoke (domestic, commercial and industrial) during those months. What is even more significant is the very high concentrations which have been found during periods of “smog” conditions—up to six times ordinary winter daily highest readings.

By comparison, the concentrations shown in the areas nearest the new Spencer Steelworks—in the Magor and St. Mellons and Chepstow Rural Districts—where the instruments are placed in less populated areas, are considerably lighter and indicate that the works are not yet making a serious difference to atmospheric conditions in the neighbourhood. The spasmodic information received from Monmouth Borough indicate a continued surprisingly high concentration.

With regard to concentrations of sulphur in the atmosphere, the results again show the difference between summer and winter conditions and the difference between industrial areas at Bedwellty and Cwmbran and the rural areas in Chepstow Rural District and the Magor and St. Mellons Rural District.

From results of the lead peroxide method of sulphur assessment it would appear that concentrations at Ebbw Vale are rather higher than at Cwmbran and Risca and the areas surrounding the Power Stations at Uskmouth and Rogerstone, and considerably higher than in the areas of Chepstow, Chepstow Rural District and Pontypool Rural District. Unfortunately the means of comparing Ebbw Vale and Cwmbran by the volumetric apparatus are not available.

The results of the deposit gauge apparatus show that the heaviest falls of grit are in the lower areas of Ebbw Vale.

In response to the Minister's request for "black areas" to submit plans for the creation of smoke control areas, the authorities of South Wales and Monmouthshire did not prepare programmes as they took the view that they did not come within the category because of the relative smokelessness of much of the coal used there. Although it might be claimed that Monmouthshire produced coal which could just manage to be regarded as coming within the category of "low volatile", it is difficult to assess exactly what coal is being used in an area.

It is nevertheless certain that the general contention of the South Wales authorities is far less true of Monmouthshire than of the remainder of the area, and the possibility of creating smoke control areas should be again considered in this light. Other matters which could now facilitate this work are:—

1. The settlement of the contentious "concessionary coal" issues.
2. The building of large numbers of post war houses which are already fitted with grates suitable for burning "smokeless fuels".

Caravans.

Although there are a few small holiday caravan sites in the County, there is no large collection of caravans used for the summer season. Most of the Severn Estuary sites are now used principally for permanent occupation. A

big drive has taken place to bring all caravans, except those used in connection with the occupation of a dwelling, on to licensed sites. Several large licensed sites and exempted sites exist in the County on the fringe of Newport. Sufficient complaints reach the County Council to indicate that it is difficult to maintain health environmental services on these sites to the standard associated with permanent housing.

Shops and Offices.

The long awaited legislation to ensure the provision of a similar minimum standard of basic hygiene services in shops and offices as obtains for factories has still not materialised. It is to be hoped that this, however, will not now long be delayed. The minimum standards which can be anticipated from the projected measure are still extremely low and it is a poor reflection upon present-day living standards that such minima have to be accepted.

Swimming Baths.

A number of local authorities own swimming baths and there are several privately owned swimming baths. Care is taken in maintaining a safe water by chlorination in one form or another and by frequent checking of the residual chlorine content. Check samples are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Nuclear Radiation.

This realm of power raises many complex questions of environmental health where this new source is used. The development of a chain of atomic stations in the vicinity of Monmouthshire increases the need for vigilance. A number of district councils and the Water and Sewerage Boards have set up with the County Council a scheme for the regular checking of radio-activity in air, rain-water, reservoir water, river water, sewage, milk and root crops, within the frame-work of existing legislation. Examinations of some of these commodities have already taken place, but as the scheme did not become fully operative until 1962 a comprehensive report will be submitted for that year.

Milk.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, became operative from the 1st January, 1961. For the area for which it is Food and Drugs Authority, the County Council became the licensing authority for all retailers of milk (except producer-retailers who remain under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food). It therefore became responsible for all the conditions under which milk is sold, and for its bacteriological sampling. The prescribed tests are (i) a phosphatase test for efficiency of pasteurization, and therefore an indication of the destruction of pathogenic organisms, and (ii) a methylene blue test for keeping quality and

the activity of milk souring bacteria. Samples of milk are also taken from producer-retailers for biological control. The County Council continued to be responsible for the control of milk pasteurisation and sterilization establishments, and therefore for all processes in the milk treatment and distribution chain. In connection with these responsibilities the following milk dealers' licences were in operation on the 31st December, 1961:—

(a) To Pasteurise	...	...	...	...	4
(b) To Sterilise	...	...	...	...	1
(c) Pasteurisers' Pre-packed (own Pasteurising):—					
(i) Number of Licences	...	...	...	...	4
(ii) Premises involved	...	...	...	...	8
(d) Steriliser's Pre-packed (own Sterilising)...	...	...	...	...	1
(e) Pre-packed Tuberculin Tested/Pasteurised/Sterilised					
(i) Number of Licences	...	...	...	...	268
(ii) Premises involved	...	...	...	...	292
(f) Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	13
Total Licences	...	...	...	...	291
Total Premises	...	...	...	...	319

The milk pasteurising plants at Abertillery, Marshfield and Nantyglo and the sterilising plant at Marshfield continued in operation during the year. A pasteuriser's licence was also issued for a small plant at Llanhennock. The responsibility for their supervision and for milk retailers devolves upon the County Health Inspectors, who also undertake regular bacteriological sampling and control of supplies to Schools, Hospitals, Old Folks' Homes, Children's Homes, Special Schools, etc.

The following is a summary of the 2,026 samples of milk, etc., taken by the County Health Inspectors during the year:—

1. Samples taken:

Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	1,265
Sterilised milk	...	...	...	...	120
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk	...	...	...	...	483
Tuberculin Tested Milk (raw)	...	...	...	...	53
					<hr/>
Total under Special Designation Regulations	...	...	...	...	1,921
					<hr/>
For Biological examination	...	...	...	...	77
					<hr/>
Total milk samples	...	...	...	...	1,998
					<hr/>
Other examinations	...	...	...	...	28
					<hr/>
Total examinations	...	...	...	...	2,026
					<hr/>

2. Origin of above samples :

From Pasteurising Plants	...	...	...	329
From Sterilising Plants	...	...	...	42
On delivery at Schools	...	...	...	370
On delivery at Hospitals, Old Folks' Homes, Children's Homes, etc.	...	...	...	184
Other samples taken in retail	...	...	...	996
				<hr/> 1,921
From Producer-Retailers for Biological Examination				<hr/> 77
Total Milk Samples	...	...	...	1,998
Other examinations at Pasteurising Plants and Bottling Premises	...	...	...	28
Total examinations	...	...	...	<hr/>2,026

This compares with 1,330 samples taken in 1960.

As the County Council is now the Licensing Authority for Retailers of Milk and in consequence is responsible for the bacteriological quality of such milk, the table which for several years has appeared in the Appendix, and has shown the number of milk samples collected by the various District Councils, is not now included in this Report.

The whole of the County is a "specified area" and all milk sold in retail is required to be "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised", or "Sterilised". The County Health Inspector is the authorised officer for securing that milk sold in retail is properly subject to the respective special designations. The following is a summary of action taken in this respect during the year :—

(Complaints investigated :

(i) of falsely describing milk	...	...	...	Nil
(ii) of selling milk in a "specified" area without holding appropriate licences	...	...	...	42
Licences subsequently issued	...	...	...	42

These figures compare with 1 investigated for falsely describing milk and 7 for selling milk without licences in the preceding year. The high number of the latter was due in the main to the discovery of retailers not licensed by District Councils at the transfer of functions from them to the County Council under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations.

Ice Cream.

Improvement in the bacteriological standard of the product has justified the control of the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, which has now been in operation since 1947, following the outbreak of serious ice-cream borne disease. The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) etc., Regulations, 1959, permit of three forms of pasteurisation and also of sterilisation. A legal bacteriological standard would be an additional asset. Reports indicate, too, that a great deal of observation is needed in the case of other iced confectioneries.

Meat.

The review of facilities for slaughtering animals for human food continues. Local authorities have submitted to the Minister their reports as to the adequacy and standard of slaughterhouses in their areas, and in a few cases Orders have been made giving dates for the coming into operation of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. These dates will vary from place to place according to the degree of facilities in the area and the Minister's opinion as to when the legal standards should reasonably be attained.

Little progress has been made in the aim of securing 100% inspection of meat at the time of slaughter. Unrestricted hours of slaughter make this virtually impossible of attainment. Talks continue in an effort to solve this impasse. Monmouthshire has comparatively few small slaughterhouses and the situation is not as acute as in many parts of the country.

The rigid separation of meat for human consumption from that used for pets' food at all stages of distribution is still exercising the attention of Public Health Inspectors.

Attention continues to be paid to hygienic aspects of the comparatively new broiler industry. It is necessary to supervise conditions and practices at the factories and to inspect the products for signs of illness or disease.

Food Hygiene.

The Food Hygiene Regulations ensure the structural and visual conditions under which food is handled, prepared and stored. What is even more important is the education of people handling food, especially in large catering establishments. Advice, films and illustrated talks are available through County Council staffs. It would be a good thing if large employers of catering staffs, such as Local Education Authorities, would give a lead by having written into the Conditions of Service of their employees a requirement that they undergo a suitable course of lectures or illustrated talks.

STATISTICAL DATA.

STATISTICAL DATA.

STATISTICAL DATA.

Area	...	...	...	...	339,089 acres
Population in 1949	(Mid-year)	...	...	...	318,510
Population in 1950	do.	...	...	...	319,640
Population in 1951	do.	...	...	...	317,900
Population in 1952	do.	...	...	...	318,000
Population in 1953	do.	...	...	...	318,800
Population in 1954	do.	...	...	...	320,800
Population in 1955	do.	...	...	...	321,500
Population in 1956	do.	...	...	...	323,400
Population in 1957	do.	...	...	...	325,200
Population in 1958	do.	...	...	...	327,500
Population in 1959	do.	...	...	...	329,200
Population in 1960	do.	...	...	...	331,150
Population in 1961 (Mid-year)	...	...	...	...	334,420
Rateable Value, 1961	...	...	...	...	£3,176,666
Estimated Sum represented by a penny rate	1961	...	...	...	£12,280

Table of Birth Rates, Death Rates, Infant Death Rates, and Population of Monmouthshire with rates of a number of other Counties and England and Wales for comparison. All rates are crude.

<i>County of</i>	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Total Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Infant Death Rate (under 1 year) per 1,000 Live Births	Neo-Natal Death Rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 Live Births	Early Neo-Natal Death Rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 Live Births	Perinatal Death Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	Estimated Mid-Year 1961 Population
Monmouth	17.9	23.4	12.5	28.0	20.1	16.9	39.9	334,420
Cumberland	17.6	19.1	12.3	22.6	18.2	13.6	32.4	221,460
Norfolk	16.2	15.6	12.3	19.3	13.5	11.8	27.2	392,100
Glamorgan	17.0	22.6	12.4	22.9	16.7	13.3	35.7	743,870
Northumberland ...	16.6	20.3	12.0	19.8	14.9	12.4	32.5	480,530
Bedford	20.5	18.7	9.5	18.7	14.2	13.0	31.4	384,190
Dorset	15.2	20.7	12.9	19.9	12.6	11.1	32.0	315,580
East Sussex	12.8	15.8	15.8	15.6	12.1	10.4	26.1	375,250
West Sussex	14.6	16.0	14.5	18.0	13.3	10.9	26.8	410,930
England & Wales...	17.4	19.1	12.0	21.6	15.5	13.4	32.2	46,166,000

Births.

During 1961 there were, according to the Registrar-General's returns, 5,970 live births in the Administrative County and 143 still-births. Further details are as follows:—

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Totals.	Compara- bility Factor.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
URBAN DISTRICTS:						
Live Births ...	2,477	2,259	83	74	4,893	1.00
Still Births ...	54	73	2	1	130	
RURAL DISTRICTS:						
Live Births ...	545	487	20	25	1,077	0.98
Still Births ...	4	9	—	—	13	
Totals ...	3,080	2,828	105	100	6,114	—

The number of registered live births showed an increase of 243 compared with the year 1960, and it was 424 higher than for 1959.

The crude live birth rate per 1,000 population for the year under review and for the preceding five years is as follows, comparative figures being given for England and Wales:—

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Monmouthshire ...	17.85	17.29	16.85	17.04	17.1	16.8	15.3
England & Wales ...	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.4	16.1	15.6	15.0

The number of live births in the County during 1961, 5,970 gave a rate of 17.85 per 1,000 population. As the comparability factor for the County is 1.00, no adjustment is necessary, and the rate compares with 17.4 for England and Wales.

The number of still-births was 143, giving a crude and adjusted rate of 0.43 per 1,000 population. This was higher than the rate for England and Wales, which for 1961 was 0.34 per 1,000 civilian population. The number of registered still-births works out at 23.39 per 1,000 live and still-births and 23.95 per 1,000 live births.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County, as shown by the Registrar-General's returns, was 4,176. How this compares with previous years is shown:—

1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
4,176	3,837	3,869	3,842	3,897	3,867	3,986	3,824	3,691	3,665

The crude general death rate calculated upon the estimate of population submitted by the Registrar-General, 334,420, was 12.49 per 1,000 living. The figure was higher than for England and Wales, 12.0. After adjustment by the comparability factor of 1.15 the County figure was 14.36. The following is a comparison of the crude rate with previous years:—

1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
12.49	11.58	11.75	11.73	11.98	11.96	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.5

The Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 related live births for Monmouthshire and also for England and Wales for the present and past six years are as follows:—

		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Monmouthshire	...	27.97	25.49	27.23	25.81	30.98	28.96	33.97
England & Wales	...	21.6	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.1	23.8	24.9

During 1961, 120 children died before reaching the age of 4 weeks. This represented a neonatal mortality rate of 20.10 per 1,000 related live births. The figure for England and Wales was 15.5

There were 101 deaths of infants under 1 week of age.

Perinatal Mortality (still-births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age) in the County for the year 1961 gave a crude rate of 39.9 per 1,000 total live and still births. The rate for England and Wales was 32.2

Maternal Mortality.

There were 6 deaths registered during the year from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition. This was equal to a rate of 0.98 per 1,000 live and still births.

The Maternal Mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.34 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The County maternal mortality rates per 1,000 live and still-births for the present and previous years are shown:—

1961	...	...	...	0.98
1960	...	...	...	Nil
1959	...	...	...	0.52
1958	...	...	...	0.17
1957	...	...	...	0.70
1956	...	...	...	1.07
1955	...	...	...	0.98
1954	...	...	...	1.49
1953	...	...	...	1.09
1952	...	...	...	0.71
1951	...	...	...	1.48
1950	...	...	...	1.73
1949	...	...	...	2.83
1948	...	...	...	1.92
1947	...	...	...	1.17

During the year 1961 there were 8 cases of puerperal pyrexia which were notifiable according to Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations. In 1960 there were 25 notifications, in 1959 there were 25, and in 1958, 14.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS, 1960 AND 1961.

	1960	1961
Number of live births	5,727	5,970
Live birth-rate per 1,000 population, crude	17.29	17.85
Illegitimate live-births per cent. of total live births	3.1	3.38
Number of still-births	160	143
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births	27.2	23.39
Total number of live and still-births	5,887	6,113
Total number of infant deaths (under 1 year of age)	146	167
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 total live births	25.5	27.97
Mortality rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.4	27.74
Mortality rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	28.0	34.65
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first 4 weeks)	17.6	20.10
Early neo-natal Mortality per 1,000 live births (under 1 week)	15.2	16.92
Perinatal Mortality (still-births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age) per 1,000 total live and still-births	42.0	39.9
Number of maternal deaths (including abortions)	Nil	6
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	Nil	0.98
Still-birth rate per 1,000 population	0.48	0.43
<hr/>		
Total Death rate per 1,000 population, crude	11.59	12.49
Total Death rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)	13.20	14.36
Total number of deaths	3,837	4,176

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

DISTRICT	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	LIVE BIRTHS								STILL BIRTHS								DEATHS				INFANTILE MORTALITY.				Tuberculous Death-rate (Pulmonary and non- Pulmonary) per 1000 of estimated population.	AREA	District Medical Officer of Health at End of 1961																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		LEGITIMATE		ILLEGITIMATE		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL	Rate per 1000 of popula- tion	LEGITIMATE		ILLEGITIMATE		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL	Rate per 1000 of popula- tion	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1000 of popula- tion	Deaths under 1 year of age																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female	Male	Female	Leg.	Illegit- imate.							Total.	Rate per 1,000 Live births.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN OF BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS IN 1961

District.	Estimated Mid-Year Home Popula- tion.	Live Births.				Still Births.				Deaths under 1 Year of Age.				Deaths under 4 Weeks of Age.				Deaths under 1 Week of Age.				Comparability Factors.	
		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Illegit.		Births.	Deaths.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Urban.																							
Abercarn ...	19,180	184	182	2	6	4	3	—	—	4	7	—	1	2	6	—	1	1	6	—	1	0.99	1.21
Abergavenny ...	9,620	73	71	2	4	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	1.00	0.96
Abertillery ...	25,180	195	205	11	6	5	6	—	1	8	6	—	1	5	3	1	—	3	3	1	—	1.03	1.15
Bedwas & Machen ...	10,190	105	94	4	2	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.95	1.26
Bedwellty ...	27,460	265	217	5	7	8	9	—	—	10	10	—	—	6	7	—	—	4	6	—	—	1.01	1.34
Blaenavon ...	8,410	63	59	2	4	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1.05	1.14
Caerleon ...	4,070	31	28	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.08	0.77
Chepstow ...	6,000	53	49	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1.00	0.63
Cwmbran ...	21,920	284	288	11	7	3	12	—	—	13	6	—	—	10	5	—	—	8	4	—	—	0.80	1.49
Ebbw Vale ...	28,380	247	220	4	4	8	7	—	—	9	8	—	1	6	4	—	1	6	3	—	1	1.05	1.23
Monmouth ...	5,720	34	41	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.01	0.87
Mynyddislwyn ...	15,390	139	132	3	4	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	3	—	—	1.00	1.34
Nantyglo & Blaina ...	10,960	104	92	7	4	1	3	—	—	3	4	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	1.05	1.11
Pontypool ...	39,710	327	303	9	10	7	7	1	—	13	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1.04	1.12
Rhymney ...	8,810	97	70	6	4	2	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	1.03	1.16
Risca ...	13,990	86	85	—	2	1	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1.01	1.08
Tredeggar ...	19,770	177	165	8	6	5	8	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1.00	1.14
Usk ...	1,830	13	18	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.09	1.00
Totals Urban Districts	276,590	2477	2259	83	74	54	73	2	1	79	58	2	2	54	41	2	2	44	35	1	2	1.00	1.17
Rural.																							
Abergavenny ...	8,790	79	55	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1.27	0.52
Chepstow ...	11,490	89	80	4	7	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	1.02	1.10
Magor & St Mellons ...	17,190	154	159	8	11	1	4	—	—	5	2	—	2	4	1	—	1	4	1	—	1	1.00	1.03
Monmouth ...	6,010	48	28	2	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1.08	0.87
Pontypool ...	14,350	175	165	4	4	—	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	0.76	1.47
Total Rural Districts	57,830	545	487	20	25	4	9	—	—	15	8	1	2	13	6	1	1	11	6	1	1	0.98	0.96
Grand Totals ...	334,420	3022	2746	103	99	58	82	2	1	94	66	3	4	67	47	3	3	55	41	2	3	1.00	1.15

CAUSES OF DEATH IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH FOR THE YEAR 1961

Age Groups.		Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, Other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Disease	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	Leukemia, Aleukaemia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension, with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and Operations of War	All Causes	
Urban Districts.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Males	0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	18	46	—	2	—	—	81	
	1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	14	
	5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
	15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	14	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	13	1	—	24	
	25—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	
	45—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	46	—	—	42	4	1	44	137	11	27	14	9	10	64	23	6	2	5	—	2	29	6	35	5	—	563		
	65—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	36	—	—	41	3	2	59	121	10	52	12	21	19	63	15	5	2	1	10	—	29	2	3	1	1	527		
Total Males	...	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	62	99	—	—	151	12	3	215	390	40	218	53	44	74	166	47	17	12	14	28	—	25	153	25	93	14	2	1,981	
Females	0—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	14	33	—	1	—	—	60	
	1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	
	5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	10		
	15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7		
	25—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	6	3	—	1	2	—	12	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	—	2	1	—	60	
	45—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	19	13	32	42	5	40	46	7	28	5	3	8	11	3	—	5	6	—	1	3	30	1	2	1	—	236	
	65—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	8	1	10	44	2	9	72	93	20	61	21	11	15	13	8	2	1	8	—	1	1	19	1	5	2	—	433	
Total Females	...	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	36	9	42	25	127	7	18	241	213	45	298	71	36	58	48	19	6	13	25	—	5	22	145	7	31	5	—	1,558	
Rural Districts.																																							
Males	0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	16
	1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
	5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
	15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
	25—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
	45—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	8	—	—	4	21	—	6	1	2	1	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	5	—	81	
	65—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	7	—	—	9	19	1	9	2	2	2	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	78	
Total Males	...	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	13	—	—	29	1	1	36	65	5	42	9	10	17	20	8	—	2	2	4	—	4	22	9	16	6	—	338	
Females	0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	10
	1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
	5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
	15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	
	25—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	
	45—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	5	10	—	1	5	7	1	2	2	1	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	
	65—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	4	—	—	23	27	3	53	10	7	8	5	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	299	
Total Females	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	7	6	24	—	3	42	48	7	78	10	7	8	5	1	5	—	1	—	1	5	29	—	3	—	—	299	
Grand Totals ...		27	3	5	—	—	1	—	1	2	113	123	49	31	331	20	25	534	716	97	636	143	97	157	239	75	28	27	42	32	6	56	347	41	143	25	2	4,176	

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH FOR THE YEAR 1961

District.	Popula- tion.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, Other	Syphilitic Diseases	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Diseases, Angina	Hypertension, with Heart Disease	Other Heart Diseases	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and Operations of War	All Causes	
Urban Districts.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Abercarn ...	19,180	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	3	1	21	1	2	27	32	3	29	8	—	11	14	4	—	3	4	—	2	13	1	5	—	—	201		
Abergavenny ...	9,620	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	—	9	2	—	12	27	1	23	5	4	4	2	2	—	—	4	2	1	2	13	1	4	—	—	123	
Abertillery ...	25,180	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	4	2	24	3	3	32	59	6	54	7	13	19	31	8	2	1	5	10	3	1	13	4	—	—	386		
Bedwas & Machen ...	10,190	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	7	—	—	21	18	1	11	6	1	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	41	3	1	102		
Bedwellty ...	27,460	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	2	29	2	4	21	18	1	11	6	1	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	32	1	3	—	—	322		
Blaenavon ...	8,410	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	2	10	—	—	41	50	12	50	9	2	10	24	10	—	2	3	—	—	8	33	1	9	1	—	134	
Caerleon ...	4,070	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	3	3	—	—	21	24	3	17	3	6	2	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	5	—	74		
Chepstow ...	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	7	1	1	8	12	1	20	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	108	
Cwmbran ...	21,920	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	1	2	18	1	2	18	12	2	20	8	7	2	4	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	8	—	3	—	—	205	
Ebbw Vale ...	28,380	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	16	9	2	34	1	3	39	68	6	28	11	19	16	20	6	—	2	—	—	5	15	4	4	—	—	108		
Monmouth ...	5,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	1	3	12	11	1	8	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	39	2	13	2	—	369		
Mynyddislwyn ...	15,390	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	3	10	1	—	28	25	3	32	3	3	7	17	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	4	7	3	—	54	
Nantyglo & Blaina ...	10,960	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	4	2	9	—	2	21	41	15	14	3	—	4	11	4	1	2	5	—	—	2	12	—	14	1	—	181	
Pontypool ...	39,710	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	21	9	4	44	4	1	69	89	9	87	20	6	22	15	7	11	3	—	—	—	8	41	9	4	3	—	177	
Rhymney ...	8,810	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	—	1	14	18	—	12	3	4	2	16	3	—	—	—	—	2	17	1	2	—	—	517		
Risca ...	13,990	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	—	1	25	—	—	23	41	5	22	10	1	7	9	8	3	—	—	—	1	17	17	2	—	—	111		
Tredegar ...	19,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	9	1	1	12	1	1	45	45	12	34	10	10	8	16	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	20	1	6	1	—	195	
Usk ...	1,830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	5	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	254	
Rural Districts.																																							
Abergavenny ...	8,790	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	2	—	10	—	2	22	27	4	53	4	7	6	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	11	1	6	1	—	180	
Chepstow ...	11,490	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	4	8	—	1	11	32	3	13	3	6	7	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	3	4	3	—	—	121	
Magor & St. Mellons ..	17,190	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	3	2	17	1	1	17	26	2	19	8	2	7	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	3	—	—	151	
Monmouth ...	6,010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	9	—	—	15	12	2	11	3	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	4	—	—	74		
Pontypool ...	14,350	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	9	—	—	13	16	1	24	1	1	3	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	2	4	2	—	111
Total ...	334,420	27	3	5	—	—	1	—	1	2	113	123	49	31	331	20	25	534	716	97	636	143	97	157	239	75	28	27	42	32	6	56	347	41	145	25	2	4,176	

0 to 4 Weeks.

District.	TUBERCULOSIS.		Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Cancer (Malignant Disease)	Heart Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia (All Forms)	Bronchitis	Other Respiratory Diseases	Congenital Malformations	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Violence	Alcoholism	Prematurity	Erythroblastosis Foetalis or Incompatibility of Parents' Blood Group	Other Causes	Total
	Respiratory	Other																			
URBAN.																					
Abercarn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10
Abergavenny ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Abertillery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Bedwas & Machen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bedwellty ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
Blaenavon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Caerleon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chepstow ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cwmbran ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Ebbw Vale ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Monmouth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mynyddislwyn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Nantyglo & Blaina ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pontypool ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Rhymney ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Risca ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Tredegarr ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Usk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Urban Totals ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	6	1	4	11	—	—	9	34	—	29	101
RURAL.																					
Abergavenny ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chepstow ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Magor & S. Mellons ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Monmouth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pontypool ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Rural Totals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Grand Totals ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	8	1	4	17	—	—	12	42	2	30	124

Infant Deaths under One Year of Age, 1961 (Continued).

4 Weeks to 1 Year.

District.	TUBERCULOSIS.		Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Cancer (Malignant Disease)	Heart Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia (All Forms)	Bronchitis	Other Respiratory Diseases	Congenital Malformations	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Violence	Atelectasia	Prematurity	Erythroblastosis Foetalis or Incompatibility of Parents' Blood Group	Other Causes	Total
	Respiratory	Other																				
URBAN.																						
Abercarn																			1	2
Abergavenny																				
Abertillery								1		4									1	6
Bedwas & Machen																				
Bedwelty				1						3									3	7
Blaenavon																				
Caerleon																				
Chepstow																				
Cwmbran											1		1	2						4
Ebbw Vale													3						1	7
Monmouth								1												
Mynyddislwyn																			1	2
Nantyglo & Blaina																			1	1
Pontypool	...	1							1						5							7
Rhymney																				1
Risca																			1	1
Tredegear																			1	1
Usk																				
Urban Totals	...	1				1			1	2		12	1		9	2					10	39
RURAL.																						
Abergavenny																				
Chepstow																				
Magor & S. Mellons										2									1	3
Monmouth																				
Pontypool														1						1
Rural Totals	...											2									1	4
Grand Totals	...	1				1			1	2		14	1		9	3					11	43

Table compiled from M.O.H.'s Returns.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1961

DISTRICTS	Estimated Mid-1961 Population	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles (excluding Rubella)	Diphtheria	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Smallpox	Acute Encephalitis		Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fevers	Erysipelas	Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Tuberculosis			
				Paralytic	Non-Paralytic						Infective	Post-Infectious								Respiratory	Meninges and CNS.	Other	
URBAN.																							
Abercarn	19,180	...	22	...	1	469	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	12	...	...
Abergavenny	9,620	...	1	...	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Abertillery	25,180	2	26	...	1	373	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Bedwas and Machen	10,190	2	8	...	...	285	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
Bedwellty	27,460	...	3	1	...	309	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...
Blaenavon	8,410	2	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Caerleon	4,070	1	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chepstow	6,000	...	1	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cwmbran	21,920	...	7	1	...	900	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ebbw Vale	28,380	58	36	...	...	749	...	10	81	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monmouth	5,720	...	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mynyddislwyn	15,390	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nantyglo and Blaina	10,960	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pontypool	39,710	3	10	...	1	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Rhynney	8,810	2	10	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Risca	13,990	1	2	...	...	446	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tredegarr	19,770	6	...	...	...	110	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Usk	1,830	2	10	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, Urban	276,590	79	136	2	3	5189	—	59	94	—	—	1	1	1	9	2	100	8	2	98	—	10	...
RURAL.																							
Abergavenny	8,790	...	4	...	...	14	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chepstow	11,490	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magor & St. Mellons	17,190	...	4	1	...	316	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monmouth	6,010	2	21	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pontypool	14,350	8	25	...	...	629	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, Rural	57,830	10	54	2	—	1095	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	...
Grand Totals	334,420	89	190	4	3	6284	—	66	101	—	—	1	1	1	11	2	100	8	2	114	—	14	...

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1931

NATURE OF DISEASE.	Under 1 Year			1 Year			2 Years			3 Years			4 Years			5-9 Years			10-14 Years			15-24 Years			25 Years and Over			Age Unknown			Total (All Ages)			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total				
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	4	—	10	10	2	7	9	18	30	48	8	7	15	1	1	2	—	—	—	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Whooping Cough ...	9	6	—	7	6	—	7	8	—	9	10	—	8	17	—	39	45	—	6	7	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	33	50	89
Acute Poliomyelitis:																																		
Paralytic ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	
Measles (excluding Rubella) ...	118	196	224	335	297	632	398	426	824	406	403	809	432	441	873	1328	1377	2705	70	74	144	11	16	27	7	14	21	13	12	25	3118	3166	6284	
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ...	4	9	7	5	5	10	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	5	7	12	7	4	11	8	10	18	14	20	34	—	—	—	48	53	101	
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	

	Under 5 Years			5-14 Years			15-44 Years			45-64 Years			65 Years and Over			Age Unknown			Total (All Ages)		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Acute Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	9	7	16	—	2	2	5	8	13	13	5	18	7	10	17	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	32	66
Acute Encephalitis:																					
Infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	6	—	3	3	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	9	8	17	20	9	29	12	20	32	13	7	20	1	1	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—

NATURE OF DISEASE.		Under 5 Years.			5-14 Years.			15-24 Years.			25-44 Years.			45-64 Years.			65 Years and Over.			Age Unknown.			Total (All Ages)		
		M	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M	F.	Total	M	F.	Total
Tuberculosis	Respiratory	1	1	2	4	3	7	11	12	23	22	15	37	28	5	33	6	2	8	4	—	4	76	38	114
	Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	5	5	9	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	9	14

Table compiled from District M.O.H.'s Returns.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Isolation Hospitals.

These are under the control of the Regional Hospital Board and are the responsibility of the Hospital Management Committee.

Smallpox.

No case of Smallpox was reported in the County during 1961.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of notifications of Scarlet Fever was 89. It was 70 in 1960.

Diphtheria.

During the year under review, there were no notifications of cases of Diphtheria.

		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
No. of Notifications	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
No. of Deaths	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Meningococcal Infection.

		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
No. of cases reported	...	2	1	3	5	6	2
No. of Deaths	...	1	1	2	1	4	2

Acute Poliomyelitis.

		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
No. of cases notified	...	7	Nil	4	7	63	8
No. of deaths	...	...	Nil	1	Nil	3	Nil

Chicken Pox.

This disease was not compulsorily notifiable.

Measles.

		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
No. of cases notified	...	6,284	21	1,955	2,894	2,822	1,554
No. of deaths	...	...	Nil	1	2	1	1

Whooping Cough.

		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
No. of cases notified	...	190	138	140	225	276	437
No. of deaths	...	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2

Influenza.

		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
No. of deaths	...	97	13	47	18	60	13

Acute Pneumonia.

		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
No. of cases notified	...	66	45	113	99	163	108
No. of deaths	...	157	114	103	109	118	124

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION FOR THE YEAR 1961.

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS :—							Total
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-1956	1947-1951	
A. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authority's Area (including temporary residents) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1961.	1508	3337	946	425	331	1784	1637	9968
B. Number of children who received a Secondary (Re-inforcing) Injection (<i>i.e.</i>, subsequently to Primary Immunisation at an earlier age) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1961.	—	12	19	25	134	6518	3846	10554

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

(1) NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or revaccinated) DURING 1961.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	1,828	599	190	139	162	2,918
Number re-vaccinated ...	—	1	9	29	201	240

(2) NUMBER OF CASES SPECIALLY REPORTED DURING 1961. (Age Groups as above).

(a) Generalised Vaccinia	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Post-vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Death from complica- tions of vaccination other than (a) and (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Return for Year ended 31st December, 1961.

	YEAR OF BIRTH:—							Total
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952- 1956	1947- 1951	
Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Authority's area during the year ended 31st December, 1961.	1466	2467	554	205	149	233	98	5172

TUBERCULOSIS.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

	1960	1961
Number of Primary Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis notified	152	117
„ „ Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	28	27
„ „ Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis Cases notified ...	16	14
„ „ Deaths from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	2	3

The following table giving the notification rate and death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is submitted for the purpose of comparison with previous years:—

Year.	Notification rate per 1,000 of population.		Death rate per 1,000 of population.	
	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.
1939	1·25	·48	·64	·10
1940	1·60	·49	·57	·13
1941	1·12	·40	·51	·15
1942	1·12	·42	·62	·13
1943	1·32	·36	·60	·11
1944	1·33	·42	·52	·10
1945	1·10	·32	·57	·11
1946	1·16	·27	·49	·08
1947	0·98	·23	·55	·10
1948	1·21	·22	·52	·09
1949	1·19	·15	·49	·03
1950	1·06	·21	·30	·06
1951	1·14	·18	·27	·05
1952	1·09	·15	·25	·03
1953	0·91	·10	·19	·03
1954	0·91	·10	·18	·03
1955	0·83	·09	·15	·01
1956	0·71	·06	·10	·006
1957	0·63	·05	·09	Nil
1958	0·54	·07	·09	·003
1959	0·54	·06	·11	·015
1960	0·46	·05	·08	·006
1961	0·35	·05	·08	·009

Summary of notifications by District Medical Officers of Health to the County Medical Officer under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, during the year 1961, with the number of deaths notified by the Registrar-General is shown as follows:—

Primary Notifications of New Cases						DEATHS.					
Age Periods.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory			Age Periods.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total.		Males	Females	Males	Females	
0—	—	—	—	—	—	0—	—	—	—	1	1
1—	1	1	—	—	2						
2—	—	—	—	1	1						
5—	2	1	—	—	3						
10—	2	3	—	—	5						
15—	4	4	—	1	9						
20—	8	3	2	1	14						
25—	16	7	—	3	26	25—	1	1	—	1	3
35—	14	7	—	2	23						
45—	10	2	2	—	14	45—	17	2	—	1	20
55—	18	5	—	—	23						
65—	6	—	—	2	8	65—	4	—	—	—	4
75 and Upwards	2	1	—	—	3	75—	1	1	—	—	2
	83	34	4	10	131		23	4	—	3	30

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1st January, 1961, to 31st December, 1961, otherwise than by formal notification.

Source of Information.			Number of cases in age Groups.														TOTAL
			0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—		
Death Returns from Local Registrars	Respiratory	M	1	1	4	...	6 (A)	
		F	— (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	— (C)	
		F	— (D)	
Death Returns from Registrar General (transferable deaths)	Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5 (A)
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2 (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (C)
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (D)
Posthumous Notifications	Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1 (A)
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (C)
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— (D)

Total: (A) ... 12 (B) ... 2 (C) ... — (D) ... —

Number of Visits made to Tuberculosis households by Health Visitors, 831.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC TIME TABLES.
NEWPORT AND EAST MONMOUTHSHIRE AREA.

PERSONNEL:

Chest Physician ...	...	Dr. M. I. Jackson.	Private Tel. No. 65623.
Asst. Chest Physicians ..	...	Dr. H. James.	
		Dr. H. Pick.	
		Dr. T. L. Hilliard.	
Clinic Sisters ...	...	1 full-time.	
		2 part-time.	

CHIEF CLINIC.

129, Stow Hill, Newport. Tel. No.: Newport 66781.

TIME TABLE.

<i>Clinics.</i>	<i>Days and Times.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
Newport. 129, Stow Hill.	Monday 9.30 a.m.	Men only.
	2. 0 p.m.	M R. Recall.
	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.	Women only.
	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.	Children only.
	2. 0 p.m.	Contacts (New).
New and old cases, by appointments only.	Thursday 9.30 a.m.	Men only.
	2. 0 p.m.	Contacts (Old).
	Friday 9.30 a.m.	Women only.
	2. 0 p.m.	Appointments only.
	Saturday 9.30 a.m.	B.C.G. Clinic.
Pontypool. Park Buildings. Tel. No. 480.	Tuesday 10. 0 a.m.	Men only.
	2. 0 p.m.	Women and Children.
	Thursday 9.30 a.m.	G.P. X-ray Clinic.
	to 11. 0 a.m.	(men).
	11. 0 a.m.	G.P. X-ray Clinic.
	to 12.30 p.m.	(women).
	2. 0 p.m.	By appointment only.
Abergavenny. Neville Hall. Tel. Abergavenny 1091.	Thursday 2. 0 p.m.	New and old patients (by appointment only)
Monmouth. 1st and 3rd Monmouth General Hospital.	Friday 10.30 a.m.	New and old patients (by appointment).

Chepstow. Tuesday 2.0 p.m. New and old patients
 Chest Unit, (by appointment).
 Mount Pleasant
 Hospital.
 Tel. Chepstow 332.

Static Mass Radio- graphy Unit, Wrenford Memorial Hall, Commercial Street, Newport.	Monday	10 a.m. to	General Population.
	Tuesday	12 noon	
	Thursday	2 p.m. to	General Population.
	Friday	4 p.m.	
	Tuesday,	5 p.m. to	School Children.
		7 p.m.	
Wednesday,	10 a.m. to	Expectant Mothers	
	12 noon.		
	2 p.m. to		
		4 p.m.	

RHYMNEY AND SIRHOWY VALLEY AREA.

PERSONNEL:

Chest Physician.	Prof. F. Heaf.	Private Tel. No.:
Asst. Chest Physicians.	Dr. N. C. Norman.	Cardiff 51619.
	Dr. S. Keidan.	
Clinic Sisters.	3 (1 half-time).	
	1 S.E.A.N.	

CHIEF CLINIC:

"Heathfield," St. Martin's Road, Caerphilly.
 Tel. No. : Caerphilly 2333 and 2334.

TIME TABLE:

<i>Clinics.</i>	<i>Days and Times.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
Caerphilly.	Monday,	9.30 a.m. Children.
"Heathfield,"		2. 0 p.m. New patients.
St. Martin's Road.	Tuesday,	9.30 a.m. New patients.
		2—3 p.m. Miniature Radiography
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. Special appointments.
	"	2. 0 p.m. Old patients (Male).
	Thursday,	9.30 a.m. New patients.
	"	2. 0 p.m. Old patients (Female).
	Friday,	9.30 a.m. Old patients (Bed cases).
	"	2. 0 p.m. Special appointments.

Pontllanfraith. Llanarth Road. Tel. No. Blackwood 3281.	Monday,	10. 0 a.m.	New and old patients— male.
	„	2. 0 p.m.	Children (old cases).
	Tuesday,	10. 0 a.m.	Tomography Clinic.
	„	2.30 p.m.	Tomography Clinic.
	Wednesday,	10. 0 a.m.	New and old patients —female.
	„	2.30 p.m.	Contact Clinic.
	Thursday,	10. 0 a.m.	Special X-ray appointments.
	„	2.30 p.m.	Special X-ray appointments.
	Friday,	10. 0 a.m.	New and old patients— (men).
		11.30 a.m.	Children (new and old cases).
Ebbw Vale . Pentwyn House, Ebbw Vale Hospital.	„	2.30 p.m.	Contact and B.C.G. Clinic.
	Monday,	1.30 a.m.	New and old patients.
	Tuesday,	11. 0 a.m.	New and old patients.
		(Also for Brynmawr patients)	
Nantyglo. Blaina & District Hospital.	Thursday,	1. 0 p.m.	New and old patients.
Tredegar. Tredegar General Hospital, O.P. Department, Market Street.			

New and old cases by appointment only.

CANCER.

During the year 1961 the number of deaths from Cancer was 647, a decrease of 4 on 1960. The following table shows the incidence of the disease over the past 15 years:

All Forms of Cancer

1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
647	651	636	582	592	609	597	564	624	569	569	537	563	557	532

CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS.

1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
123	136	113	107	89	105	106	70	107	74	74	59	—	—	—

There was a welcome decrease, even though slight, in the total number of deaths from all forms of cancer (excluding leukaemia and aplenkaemia) compared with the previous year. The drop in the total number was only 4, but deaths from cancer of lung and bronchus decreased by 13.

Incidence of Cancer of Lung and Bronchus. (Deaths).

URBAN DISTRICTS.

MALES.

Year	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Age Group							
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	6	5	3	2	5	2	1
46—	46	56	36	48	43	51	45
65—	36	42	31	26	15	20	28
75—	11	4	9	8	3	8	8
Males	99	107	79	84	66	81	82

FEMALES.

Year	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Age Group							
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	3	3	—	—	1	1	1
45—	5	4	5	3	4	4	1
65—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
75—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—
Total Females	9	8	9	4	5	7	6

RURAL DISTRICTS.

MALES.

1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	—	1	—	—
3	7	10	10	6	12	13
6	7	8	7	5	3	2
3	3	2	—	2	2	1
13	18	21	17	14	17	16

FEMALES.

1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	4	—	1	—	—
—	2	—	1	3	—	2
—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2	3	4	2	4	—	2

Grand Total | 1961 | 1960 | 1959 | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955
 | 123 | 136 | 113 | 107 | 89 | 105 | 106

DEATHS FROM ALL FORMS OF CANCER.

Year.	No. of cases.	Increase or decrease over cases previous year.	% Increase or decrease over previous year.
1954 ...	564	-60	-10%
1955 ...	597	+33	+ 6%
1956 ...	609	+12	+ 2%
1957 ...	592	-17	- 3%
1958 ...	582	-10	- 1.7%
1959 ...	636	+54	+ 9%
1960 ...	651	+15	+ 2.4%
1961 ...	647	- 4	- 0.6%

Year.	CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS.			CANCER OTHER THAN OF LUNG OR BRONCHUS.		
	No. of cases.	Increase or decrease over cases previous year.	% Increase or decrease over previous year.	No. of cases.	Increase or decrease over cases previous year.	% Increase or decrease over previous year.
1952 ...	74	—	—	495	—	—
1953 ...	107	+33	+45%	517	+22	+ 4%
1954 ...	70	-37	-35%	494	-23	- 4%
1955 ...	106	+36	+51%	491	- 3	-0.6%
1956 ...	105	- 1	- 1%	504	+13	+2.6%
1957 ...	89	-16	-16%	503	- 1	-0.2%
1958 ...	107	+18	+20%	475	-28	-5.6%
1959 ...	113	+ 6	+ 6%	523	+48	+ 9%
1960 ...	136	+23	+20%	515	- 8	-1.5%
1961 ...	123	-13	-10%	524	+ 9	+1.7%

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Treatment Centre was situated at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport.
The days and hours of sessions were as follows:—

MALES.

Tuesday	...	...	9. 0 a.m.
Wednesday	...	...	2. 0 p.m. and 5. 0 p.m.
Friday	...	...	5.30 p.m.

FEMALES.

Monday	...	...	2. 0 p.m.
Tuesday	...	...	2. 0 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.

ANTE-NATAL CASES.

Tuesday	...	...	2. 0 p.m.
Thursday	..	...	2. 0 p.m.

The following numbers of new cases from Monmouthshire were treated:

At Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport.					
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	11
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	30
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	189

Responsibility for the treatment at this Centre is that of the Welsh Hospital Board.

The part-time services of a Lady Enquiry Officer are available and in co-operation with the Treatment Centre, during 1961. carried out confidential enquiries with regard to detection and treatment of venereal disease, as outlined in Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The remainder of this Officer's time was devoted to other duties in the Health Department.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

CLASS.	No. of Persons Vaccinated at Clinics during year with:				No. of applicants awaiting 1st Injection. at end of year.
	1st injection	2nd injection	3rd injection	4th injection	
Children and Young Persons born in years 1943 to 1961	10,570	8,370	—	—	255
Young Persons born in years 1933 to 1942	1,951	1,851	—	—	65
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th Birthday	9,986	10,451	—	—	250
Others	153	149	—	—	—
Total	22,660	20,821	14,469	19,550	570

Doses of vaccine issued during year to hospitals where number of staff, medical students and their families vaccinated not included above	662
--	-----

Numbers of Record Cards submitted by General Practitioners during the year	(a) Recording 1st and 2nd in- jections ...	5,119
	(b) Recording 3rd Injections ...	1,713
	(c) Recording 4th Injections ...	814

On 31st December, 1961:

Number of persons born in years 1943-61, who had received 2 injections	78,545
Number of persons in all age groups who had received 2 injections	120,404
Number of persons who had received 3 injections	98,365
Number of persons who had received 4 injections	19,550

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Staff at the end of 1961: 1 full-time Superintendent.

1 part-time Assistant Superintendent.

48 full-time Health Visitors acting jointly as
School Nurses.

Apportionment of time to Maternity and Child Welfare Work approximately equal to 32.0 full-time Health Visitors.

4 other nurses working as Clinic Staff gave the equivalent of 0.4 nurses to maternity and Child Welfare work.

The number of fruitful visits paid to homes by Health Visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare Service during the last 5 years were:—

1961.	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.
64,706	59,278	45,907	54,606	49,059

9,801 fruitless visits were made in addition to the 64,706 fruitful visits. Of the total of 74,507 visits, 6,161 were made in respect of new babies.

VISITS IN 1961.	1st Visits.	Total Visits.
To Expectant Mothers	706	1,127
„ Children under 1 year of age	6,161	23,120
„ Children between 1 and 5 years of age	—	40,459
In Other Cases	—	935
		(excluding 9,801 fruitless visits).

The number of domiciliary births in which the infant was wholly breast-fed at the fourteenth day was 841, compared with 1,974 for 1960.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The number of Ante-Natal Clinics in the County at the end of the year was 33, and there were held 156 half-day sessions per month. The attendances for the whole of the Clinics were:—

	1961.	1960	1959.	1958.	1957.
New Cases	2,843	2,332	2,132	2,421	2,785
Re-Visits	11,636	10,507	9,549	9,755	8,540
Total Attendances	14,479	12,839	11,681	12,176	11,325

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

At the end of the year there were 50 Infant Welfare Clinics in operation and 310 half-day sessions per month were held.

The attendances at the Centres during 1961 and 4 previous years were:—

	1961.	1960.	1959.	1958	1957.
No. of Infants who attended					
Child Welfare Centre	17,954	15,275	12,383	12,466	11,919
No. of new cases under 1 year ...	6,033	5,463	7,721	7,456	7,274
No. of attendances under 1 year ...	79,000	70,454	66,810	62,440	61,321
No. of attendances 1 to 5 years ...	49,287	33,872	26,941	22,655	21,916
Total No. of attendances	128,000	104,326	93,751	85,095	83,237

Post-Natal Clinics.

Number of women who attended at Ante-Natal Clinics during the year for Post-Natal examination	...	...	...	436
Number of new cases included in the above	...	...	...	136
Number of attendances of Post-Natal cases at Ante-Natal Clinics				666
Number of women examined at Newport Post-Natal Clinic	...			300
Number of new cases at Newport Post-Natal Clinic (included in above)	...	...	...	136
Number of attendances at Newport Post-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	486

Care of Unmarried Mothers.

Number of new cases of unmarried mothers dealt with by social worker	...	...	...	...	...	59
Number of visits to above	...	...	...	...	...	259
Number of women admitted to "Northlands," Cardiff				...		13
Number of women admitted to Mount Hope, Bristol	...	...				1
Number of women admitted to The Diocesan Moral Welfare Home, Penarth	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of cases who were single women			...	...	...	54
Number of cases who were married to other men			...	...		1
Number of cases who were widows	...	...	...	...		2
Number of cases who were divorced women	...	...	...	...		2
Number of women who later married the putative father			...			3
Number of women who were living with the putative father	...					3
Number of children admitted to Children's Nurseries	...	...				2

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

There were at the end of 1961, three Joint Supervisors of Midwives and Home Nurses, and in addition the number of whole-time County Midwives was 55. There were also 3 part-time midwives, 9 Home-Nurse-Midwives and 3 Independent Midwives.

With 60 Midwives engaged in hospitals and Maternity Homes, the total number of midwives on the County Register at the end of 1961 was 129.

The number of deliveries attended by Midwives during the year 1961, with figures for four preceding years were as follows:—

<i>Notified by</i>	1961.	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.
County Midwives ...	2,096	2,085	2,098	2,087	2,038
Independent Midwives ...	6	2	5	4	1
Maternity Hospital and Maternity Homes ...	3,719	3,540	3,311	3,418	3,382
Total ...	5,821	5,627	5,414	5,509	5,421

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(1) of the Midwives' Act, 1951, by a Midwife:—

(a) For Domiciliary Cases:

(i) Where Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Service under the National Health Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	348
(ii) Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	480

(b) For Cases in Institutions ... 790

**Particulars of Midwives in respect of Inhalation Analgesics
at the end of 1961.**

There were 59 Institutional Midwives in the area at the end of the year who were qualified to administer inhalation analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board, also 66 Domiciliary Midwives, and 1 Domiciliary Midwife in private practice. There were 66 sets of gas and air analgesia apparatus in use and they were used in 1,772 cases where the administrator in domiciliary practice was acting as a midwife and 121 when acting as a maternity nurse. There were no sets in use for the administration of "Trilene."

The number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year when acting as midwife was 1,011, and when acting as a maternity nurse was 89.

Pethidine was administered by an independent midwife to four cases while acting as a Maternity Nurse.

Domiciliary Midwifery Visits in the County.

Number of Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	...	...	20,230
Number of Live Births attended (Actual)	...	..	...	...	2,180
Number of Still Births attended (Actual)	...	...	...	...	29
Number of Miscarriages attended	...	...	...	...	72
Number of Daily Nursing Visits	...	...	...	...	34,906
Number of Hospital Post-Natal Nursing Visits	...	...	...	...	8,843
Number of Hospital Post-Natal Cases Visited	...	...	...	...	2,110

Ophthalmia Neonatorum Notifications under Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations were:—

1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
2	1	1	1	Nil

There were 5 other cases of eye trouble reported by Midwives, all of which were followed up by Health Visitors. All cases cleared up without any impairment of vision.

PREMATURE BIRTHS FOR THE YEAR 1961.

NOTES: This section covers live births and still-births of 5½ lbs. or less at birth.

Births in an ambulance or in the street are listed under the place to which the case is immediately transferred.

1. NUMBER OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS NOTIFIED

2. NUMBER OF PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS NOTIFIED

(as adjusted by transferred notifications):

(as adjusted by transferred notifications):

(a) In hospital ... 465

(a) In Hospital ... 56

(b) At home ... 179

(b) At home ... 10

*(c) In private nursing homes —

*(c) In private nursing homes —

Total ... 644

Total ... 66

* "Private nursing homes" includes nursing homes and maternity hospitals and homes not in the National Health Service and Mother and Baby Homes where women are confined in the Home.

Weight at birth.	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in Hospital.			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	(2) Total	(3) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(4) Survived 28 days	(5) Total	(6) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(7) Survived 28 days	(8) Total	(9) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(10) Survived 28 days	(11) Total	(12) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(13) Survived 28 days	(14) Total	(15) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(16) Survived 28 days
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	45	12	12	8	2	4	4	3	1	—	—	—	27	2	—
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	165	4	150	14	—	14	4	1	3	—	—	—	13	4	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	63	2	59	24	—	24	2	—	2	—	—	—	9	2	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	192	—	181	120	3	117	3	—	3	—	—	—	7	2	—
Totals ...	465	18	402	166	5	159	13	4	9	—	—	—	56	10	—

†The group under this heading includes cases which may have been born in one hospital and transferred to another.

**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946, SECTION 27.
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1949
SECTION 24.**

In observance of the above Acts, the Council maintains a fleet of 52 radio-controlled ambulance vehicles, based at stations throughout the administrative area.

Ambulance Scheme.

CONTROL STATIONS.	SUB-STATIONS.	NUMBER OF VEHICLES.	AREA SERVED.
Main County Control, Ambulance Service Headquarters, Cambria House, Caerleon. Telephone: Caerleon 283/4/5 (Operational). Caerleon 421 (Ambulance Officer and Administrative). (24 hour service).	Cambria House, Caerleon.	3 6 (Res.)	Caerleon U. Magor & St. Mellons R. (East of Newport). Pontypool R. Usk U.
	Vauxhall Road, Chepstow.	3	Chepstow U. & R.
	Drybridge House, Monmouth.	2	Monmouth B. & R.
	St. Mary's Road, Abergavenny.	2	Abergavenny B. & R.
Tredegar Zone Control, Vale Terrace, Tredegar. Telephone: Tredegar 341/2. (24 hour service).	—	7	Tredegar U. Rhymney U. Ebbw Vale U.
Bedwellty Zone Control, Maesruddud, Argoed. Telephone: Blackwood 2333/4. (24 hour service).	—	8	Bedwellty U. Mynyddislwyn U. Bedwas & Machen U. (Maesycwmmr).
Abertillery Zone Control, Warm Turn, Aberbeeg. Telephone: Abertillery 2292/3. (24 hour service).	—	6	Blaina & Nantyglo U. Abertillery U. Llanhilleth & Trinant (Abercarn U.).
Pontypool Zone Control, Ashgrove, Upper George Street, Pontypool. Telephone: Pontypool 475/6. (24 hour service).	—	8	Blaenavon U. Pontypool U. Cwmbran U.
Bassaleg Zone Control, Whitehead's Sports Ground, Bassaleg. Telephone: Newport 59951/2. (24 hour service).	—	7	Bedwas & Machen U. (exclude Maesycwmmr). Abercarn U. (exclude Llanhilleth & Trinant). Risca U. Magor & St. Mellons R. (West of Newport).

In the event of failure to contact any of the above telephone numbers, contact the Main Ambulance Control, Caerleon 283, as second call.

The Main Ambulance Control telephone number—Caerleon 283, is exhibited at telephone exchanges throughout the County and in *Real Emergency* the public may obtain service by the following procedure: dial "999" or "0" or "01" according to local arrangements, ask the operator for "Ambulance" and the call will be put through to the Main Ambulance Control.

AMBULANCE SERVICE, 1961.

Operational Return for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

DIRECTLY OPERATED.				SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICE.	
	Ambulances.	Sitting-Case Cars.		Total.	Hired Cars.
A. No. of Patients:					
(1) Accidents and Emergencies ...	11,147	49	11,196	—	
(2) Others ...	99,904	1,167	101,071	—	
(3) Total of (1) & (2) ...	111,051	1,216	112,267	—	
B. Journeys:					
(1) Patient Carrying ...	30,222	574	30,796	—	
(2) Abortive & Service	957	16	973	—	
(3) Analgesia & Midwives, etc. ...	7	—	7	—	
(4) Total of (1) (2) & (3)	31,186	590	31,776	—	
C. Total Mileage ...	836,697	21,326	858,023	Nil	
D. No. of Operational Vehicles as at 31-12-61 ...	51	1	52	—	
	Driving Staff.	Station Staff.	Control Room Staff.	Total.	
E. No. of Operational Staff as at 31-12-61 ...	83 Ambulance Drivers 1 S. Case-Car Driver	5 Leader Drivers. 5 Deputy Leader Drivers.	1 Supervisor. 4 Telephonists	99	
F. No. of Ambulance Stations as at 31-12-61 ...	6 Zone Stations.	3 Depôts 1 Sub-Depôt.	Total 10.		

MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE, 1961.

Number of New Cases referred by Family Doctor ...	123
Number of New Cases referred by Hospitals ...	23
Others	3
Total Number of Cases	149

CASES TREATED BY THE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.

	Treatment Terminated Condition Improved				Treatment Terminated Condition not Improved				Treatment Still Continuing at 31-12-61			
	Under 65	65-75	76 and Over	Total	Under 65	65-75	76 and Over	Total	65	65-75	76 and Over	Total
Hemiplegia	11	18	8	37	5	11	7	23	5	7	9	21
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	2	6	1	9	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	3
Old Fractures	—	3	3	6	—	1	6	7	1	1	1	3
Rheumatism	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Osteo Arthritis	2	4	2	8	1	1	3	5	—	1	4	5
Disseminated Sclerosis ..	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	3
	18	31	14	63	10	13	16	39	10	9	16	35

At the end of 1961, 12 cases were awaiting commencement of treatment.

NIGHT ATTENDANT SERVICE.

FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1961—31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

Number of Cases for whom a Night Attendant was requested	... 117
Number of Patients who received the services of a Night Attendant	81

Of the 36 cases who did not receive the Service:—

- 12 Patients died before the Service could be put in.
- 6 Patients were admitted to hospital before arrangements could be made.
- 12 Cases were investigated and assessed “No Need.”
- 5 Cases were covered by private arrangements made by relatives.
- 1 Case was unable to obtain a night attendant (Christmas time).

Of the 81 patients who received the Service:—

- 23 Improved, and the Service terminated
- 34 Patients died after the Night Attendant Service had commenced.
- 20 were admitted to Hospital after the Night Attendant Service had commenced.
- 4 were still being attended at the end of the year.

The Service, mainly intended for the nursing of acute sick aged patients, as part of the Geriatric Service continues to expand year by year.

In 1957	...	35 cases were referred for the Service.
In 1958	...	72 do. do. do.
In 1959	...	98 do. do. do.
In 1960	...	98 do. do. do.
In 1961	...	117 do. do. do.

	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPERVISORY NURSING STAFF				STATE REGISTERED NURSES (S.R.N., R.S.C.N., and R.F.N.)				STATE ENROLLED NURSES			STUDENT HOME NURSES Number (11)	
	Whole-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Equivalent Whole-time of (3) (4)		Whole-time (5)	Part-time (6)	Equivalent Whole-time of (6) (7)		Whole-time (8)	Part-time (9)	Equivalent Whole-time of (9) (10)		
(1)													
(a) L.H.A.	—	3	1.5		56	5		2.5		5	4	2	—
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—		—	—		—		—	—	—	—

Number of Nurses engaged in Home Nursing and Midwifery ... 9

Number of Nurses engaged in Health Visiting and School Nursing ... 48. Number of Male Nurses ... Nil

HOME NURSING.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year:—											
(a) L.H.A. ...	5,818	1,811	6	70	53	1,229	8,987	2,345	572	3,298	
(b) Vol. Org. under arrange- ments with the Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year:—											
(c) L.H.A. ...	223,233	50,440	46	3,426	509	27,815	305,469	184,276	5,696	244,697	
(d) Vol. Org. under arrange- ments with the											

DAY NURSERIES
YEAR 1961.

Daily Minders receiving Fees from the Authority under Section 22 of the
National Health Service Act, 1946, at End of Year.

- (a) Number of Minders
- (b) Number of children cared for

HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING.

A. Visiting.

	HEALTH VISITORS										TUBER- CULOSIS VISITORS		
	Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year (2)	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years		Children age 2 but under 5 years		Tuberculous Households		Other cases	Total number of families or households visited by Health Visitors (11)
		First visits (3)	Total visits (4)	First visits (5)	Total visits (6)	Total visits (7)	Total visits (8)	Total visits (9)	Total visits (10)				
(1)												Total visits paid to tuberculous households (12)	
(a) L.H.A. "Access" Visits	46,620	706	1,127	6,161	23,120	14,720	25,739	831	935	18,134	—		
"No Access" Visits	—	—	—	—	3,013	1,514	5,274	—	—	—	—		
(b) Vol Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

B. Clinics.

- (a) Total number of attendances made by Health Visitors at local Health Authority Clinic Sessions during the year 1961 11,489
- (b) Total number of attendances of Whole-time Tuberculosis Visitors at Chest Sessions per month —

YEAR 1961.

RETURN OF WORK DONE BY THE AUTHORITY UNDER:—

1. Nurseries and Child-Minders
Regulation Act, 1948.

2. Registration of Nursing Homes (Sections 187 to 194 of the Public
Health Act, 1936).

	Number registered at end of year	Number of children provided for	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided for:—		
				Maternity	Others	Totals
Premises ...			—	—	—	—
(a) Factory	—	—				
(b) Other nurseries	3	29	—	—	—	—
Daily Minders	1	8	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—

Names of the Councils of any County Districts to which the powers
and duties of the County Council have been delegated under Section 194
of the Public Health Act, 1936, and particulars of the powers delegated.

District.	No. of Separate Dwellings owned by Local Authority on 31-12-61.		No. of Separate Dwellings completed during 1961.		
	Tempor-ary.	Permanent.	By Local Authority.	By Private Enterprise	Total.
Urban.					
Abercarn	50	1,675	152	9	161
Abergavenny	50	1,057	31	23	54
Abertillery	100	866	126	4	130
Redwas & Machen	50	1,046	30	14	44
Bedwellty	100	1,998	—	2	2
Blaenavon	50	456	66	3	69
Caerleon	49	227	—	64	64
Chepstow	—	841	208	46	254
Cwmbran	100	1,686	34	22	56
Ebbw Vale	—	2,452	75	47	122
Monmouth	50	509	20	63	83
Mynyddislwyn	99	1,275	29	38	67
Nantyglo & Blaina	49	951	93	3	96
Pontypool	276	3,531	85	39	124
Rhymney	49	561	53	3	56
Risca	46	1,336	95	5	100
Tredeggar	87	1,500	14	31	45
Usk	—	52	—	10	10
Rural.					
Abergavenny	—	427	21	16	37
Chepstow	—	872	17	—	17
*Magor & St. Mellons	50	1,558	226	55	281
Monmouth	—	221	—	6	6
Pontypool	—	168	—	103	103
Totals	1,255	25,265	1,375	606	1,981

*Also in Magor & St. Mellons R.D. 25 new separate dwellings were completed by Newport County Borough Council during 1961

Housing under Cwmbran Development Corporation

In the U.D. Area	Total No. of Dwellings completed by 31-12-61 : Houses, 1,913; Flats, 241.	Completed during 1961 : Houses, 20; Flats, 9.	In the Pontypool R.D.	Total No. of Dwellings completed by 31-12-61 : Houses, 2,078; Flats, 201.	Completed during 1961 : Houses, 71; Flats, 36.
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HOUSING ACTS. Details of Grants and Loans, 1961.

DISTRICT.	IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.				IMPROVEMENT LOANS.		RENT ACT, 1957 No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued 1961.
	No. of Standard improve- ment Grants.	No. of Other improve- ment Grants	Amount of Standard improve- ment Grants. £	Amount of Other improve- ment Grants. £	No. of improve- ment Loans.	Amount of improve- ment Loans £	
Urban.							
Abercarn ...	3	19	350	4,659	10	3,840	—
Abergavenny ...	25	9	3,010	1,820	3	1,509	—
Abertillery ...	52	7	5,467	1,871	15	1,970	3
Bedwas & Machen ...	21	3	2,504	584	4	1,117	—
Bedwellty ...	15	12	1,886	3,769	4	555	—
Blaenavon ...	3	12	302	3,725	—	—	—
Caerleon ...	6	5	445	2,103	5	3,710	—
Chepstow ...	13	—	1,149	—	—	—	1
Cwmbran ...	—	32	—	6,158	11	2,488	—
Ebbw Vale ...	21	110	1,596	26,373	100	34,246	2
Monmouth ...	14	10	792	2,516	6	2,396	—
Mynyddislwyn ...	8	10	988	2,298	—	—	2
Nantyglo & Blaina ...	31	—	2,164	—	16	2,324	—
Pontypool ...	25	28	2,432	6,484	6	960	—
Rhymney ...	16	6	2,074	1,765	—	—	—
Risca ...	6	32	651	9,025	3	303	—
Tredegarr ...	14	17	1,517	5,584	19	4,625	—
Usk ...	1	—	73	—	—	—	—
Rural.							
Abergavenny ...	14	10	1,700	3,382	—	—	—
Chepstow ...	15	9	1,760	2,691	2	575	—
Magor & St. Mellons ...	5	34	575	11,564	2	3,392	—
Monmouth ...	34	12	4,060	3,140	—	—	—
Pontypool ...	3	11	327	3,676	—	—	—
Totals ...	345	388	35,822	103,187	210	64,010	8

HOUSING.

Table showing the number of new dwellings erected in the
County of Monmouth over a number of years.

Year	Council Houses		Private Enterprise	Cwmbran Development Corporation	Total
	Permanent	Pre-fab.			
1938 ...	520	—	429	—	949
1946 ...	20	525	26	—	571
1947 ...	515	403	79	—	997
1948 ...	1,850	86	51	—	1,987
1949 ...	1,133	—	76	—	1,209
1950 ...	1,010	—	116	—	1,126
1951 ...	1,091	—	114	—	1,205
1952 ...	1,171	—	214	210	1,595
1953 ...	1,399	—	425	212	2,036
1954 ...	1,782	—	396	835	3,013
1955 ...	1,247	—	283	267	1,797
1956 ...	1,521	—	266	578	2,365
1957 ...	910	—	294	572	1,776
1958 ...	663	—	248	747	1,658
1959 ...	862	—	296	454	1,612
1960 ...	807	—	432	457	1,696
1961 ...	1,375	—	606	136	2,117

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS AND CARE OF BLIND PERSONS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of Persons on County Register as Blind on 31-12-61	410	584	994
Number of Persons on County Register as Partially Sighted on 31-12 61	138	226	364

Results of Examinations by Consultant Ophthalmologist at Clinic.

New Cases certified to be Blind	15
New Cases certified to be Partially Sighted	24
New Cases certified to be Not Blind or Partially Sighted	—
Old Blind Cases found to be Not Blind or Partially Sighted	—
Old Partially Sighted Cases found to be not Blind or Partially Sighted	—
Old Cases re-examined and found to be still Blind	3
Old Cases re-examined and found to be still Partially Sighted	39
Old Cases previously Partially Sighted now found to be Blind	14
Old Cases previously Blind now found to be Partially Sighted	14

Results of Domiciliary or Hospital Examinations.

	Examined by Mr. G. W. Hoare.	Examined by Mr. R. Vaughan-Jones	Examined by other Ophthalmologists
New Cases found to be Blind	78	8	7
New Cases found to be Partially Sighted	64	2	—
Old Cases previously Partially Sighted now found to be Blind	6	1	—
Old Cases previously Blind now found to be Partially Sighted	7	—	—
Old Cases previously Blind now found to be still Blind	7	1	—
Old Cases previously Partially Sighted now found to be still Partially Sighted	30	—	—
Number of New Cases found to be not Blind or Partially Sighted	—	—	—

Operations.

Number of Operations for removal of Cataract, as result of recommendation made at time of examination	...	...	...	21
Number of Patients too ill for recommended operation	...	...	...	2
Number of Patients who refused to have operation	...	...	...	1

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.**"THE REST," CONVALESCENT HOME, PORTHCAWL.**

Number of applications for admission received	...	...	...	205
Number of applicants admitted	...	...	...	122
Number of applications withdrawn, other than due to illness	...	...	...	8
Number of applications withdrawn due to illness	...	...	...	7
Number of applications rejected by Committee	...	...	...	55
Number of applications rejected by Medical Officers	...	...	...	8
Number of applicants who did not attend for admission	...	...	...	5

DENTAL SERVICE.

Number of Dental Clinics in operation at end of 1961	...	...	...	11
„ „ Half-day Sessions devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare during year	...	...	...	159
„ „ Dental Technicians employed in Council's Dental Laboratories	...	...	...	1

	Examined	Needing Treatment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	943	907	708	669
Children under 5 ..	638	593	585	585

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Sealings or Sealing and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
								Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,654	567	135	36	56	2	40	246	82
Children under 5 ..	876	451	—	25	—	—	4	—	—

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Area Health Sub-Committee	Helps supplied during 1961.					Helps employed at end of 1961		
	Maternity Cases	Tuberculosis Cases	Chronic Cases	Others	Total	Whole-time	Part-time	Total
No. 1 ..	31	4	345	10	390	—	129	129
No. 2 ..	3	5	189	42	239	—	49	49
No. 3 ..	2	—	206	16	224	1	43	44
No. 4 ..	3	—	209	52	264	—	59	59
No. 5 ..	3	1	331	6	341	3	65	68
No. 6 ..	14	2	380	28	424	—	128	128
No. 7 ..	14	3	560	92	669	1	258	259
No. 8 ..	14	2	182	20	218	—	91	91
No. 9 ..	12	2	106	20	140	—	43	43
No. 10 ..	19	1	172	22	214	—	70	70
Total ..	115	20	2,680	308	3,123	5	935	940

	1961.	1960.	1959.
Cost of Home Help Service	£192,076	£169,126	£148,463
Number of persons assisted	3,123	2,877	2,600

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Number of Councils who have called Meetings of Co-ordinating Committees in 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of Meetings held	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Number of Families considered	...	...	...	...	...	...	78

SAMPLING.**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.**

The County Foods and Drugs Inspector reports:—

During the year 1961, 1,072 samples of all kinds of food were submitted by the Sampling Officers of the Weights and Measures Department to the Public Analyst under the provisions of the above Act. These samples were procured from all parts of the County excluding those areas covered by the Pontypool Urban District Council and that of the Newport Borough Council.

They consisted of 494 milk samples taken whilst in course of sale to the Public, 468 samples of other food, 14 pharmaceutical products, 59 beer samples and 37 samples of ice-cream. The samples of "other food" were of all kinds of tin, jar and packet varieties.

The Public Analyst certified 489 milk samples, 476 samples of other food, 37 samples of ice-cream, all the pharmaceutical products and 59 beer samples to be in accordance with the various standards required.

5 samples of milk were not up to standard. 1 was of abnormal composition and 4 samples were adulterated.

6 samples of food of other kinds were adulterated.

Proceedings were instituted as follows:—

Complaint.

Soil and Dirt in Bottle of School Milk	...	...	£10 Fine and £3/3/0d. Costs.
Soil, Dirt and Dead Spider in Bottle of School Milk	...	£10 Fine.	
Tin-opener in Bottle of School Milk	...	...	£10 Fine and £5/5/0d. Costs.
Glass in Loaf of Bread	...	£5 Fine and £5/5/0d. Costs.	
Pasty affected by mould	...	£10 Fine and £7/5/0d. Costs.	
Sand, pieces of dark rock and cement in School Milk	...	£15 Fine and £15/17/0d. Costs.	

In other instances no further action was considered advisable, but where necessary the manufacturers were written to and in some cases cautioned.

The average composition of the milk was Fat 3.88%, Solids not fat 8.71% and Total Solids 12.59%.

The percentage of samples not up to standard was 1.02%.

TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF WATER ANALYSES.

DISTRICT.	Bacteriological Examination of Untreated Water.			Bacteriological Examination of Treated Water.			Chemical Analysis.
	Public Supplies.		Other Supplies.	Public Supplies.		Other Supplies.	
	No. of Samples Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	No. of Samples Taken	
Urban.							
Abercarn	8	8	—	6	—	—	2
Abergavenny	—	2	4	14	—	6	—
Abertillery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedwas & Machen ...	—	2	—	14	—	—	2
Bedwellty	—	—	—	78	14	—	2
Blaenavon	38	—	—	22	2	—	—
Caerleon	—	—	—	3	—	—	4
Chepstow	—	—	—	39	3	—	—
Cwmbran	—	2	8	12	—	—	—
Ebbw Vale	13	—	—	38	—	—	10
Monmouth	—	1	5	85	2	—	—
Mynyddislwyn	—	3	7	15	3	—	—
Nantyglo & Blaina ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontypool	—	—	1	81	7	—	—
Rhymney	41	—	—	45	1	—	—
Risca	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tredegar	10	—	—	30	1	—	—
Usk	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Rural.							
Abergavenny	—	7	31	37	4	—	—
Chepstow	46	2	7	32	5	—	—
Magor & St. Mellons ...	—	4	31	22	—	—	—
Monmouth	2	—	—	10	2	—	—
Pontypool	—	—	5	13	3	—	—
Totals	158	31	99	598	47	6	20

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE.

Newport Clinic.

(i) Number of Cases on Waiting List, 1-1-61	...	...	...	46
No. of Cases brought forward from 31-12-60	...	...	...	79
No. of New Cases referred 1961	...	...	...	127
Total	...	...	...	252
No. of Cases who attended Clinic 1961	...	...	...	156
No. of Cases under P.S.W. supervision 1961	...	...	...	27
No. of appointments offered and not kept 1961	...	...	...	31
No. of Cases on Waiting List at 31-12-61	...	...	...	38
Total	...	...	...	252

(ii) CASES CLOSED 1961:—

(a) *After Clinic Attendance:*

Resolved	...	...	...	...	...	35
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	5
Admitted to Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	12
Admitted to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Transferred to L.A. Health Committee	...	...	...	...	...	3
Co-operation Ceased	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diagnostic Request only	...	...	...	...	...	3
						62

(b) *After Social Workers Visits only:*

Resolved	...	...	...	...	...	14
Gone away or transferred	...	...	...	...	...	11
No parental co-operation	...	...	...	...	...	6
						31
Total	...	...	...	...	...	93

(iii) SOURCES OF REFERRAL:—

A. Medical:

County Health Department	...	...	...	53
Family Doctors	...	...	...	20
Hospital Consultants	...	...	...	16
				89

B. Educational :

School Psychological Service	...	...	16	
Head Teachers	...	...	5	
School Welfare Officers	...	...	1	
			<hr/>	22

C. Other Agencies :

Probation Officers	...	...	...	4	
Children's Officer	...	...	...	8	
Youth Employment Office	...	...	...	—
Parents	...	...	...	4	
				<hr/>	16
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...		127
					<hr/>

(iv) REASONS FOR REFERRAL :—

Nervous Disorder	...	...	...	...	32
Behaviour Disorder	...	...	...	...	45
Educational Difficulty	...	...	...	...	9
Psychosomatic	...	...	...	...	9
Habit Disorder	...	...	...	...	27
Epileptic	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...		127
					<hr/>

(v) PSYCHOTHERAPY CLINIC :—

Number of children who attended	...	...	...	28
Number of attendances	...	...	...	496

Tredegar Clinic.

(i) Number on Waiting List, 1-1-61	...	...	...	10
No. of Cases brought forward 31-12-61	...	...	...	65
No. of New Cases referred 1961	...	...	...	101
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	176
				<hr/>
No. of Cases attended Clinic 1961	...	...	...	122
No. of appointments offered not kept 1961	...	...	...	26
No. of Cases on Waiting List at 31-12-61	...	...	...	28
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	176
				<hr/>

(ii) CASES CLOSED 1961:—

(a) *After Clinic Attendance:*

Resolved	...	...	...	...	...	30
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	11
Admitted to Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	16
Admitted to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	6
Transferred to L.A. Health Committee	...	...	...	...	...	1
Co-operation Ceased	...	...	...	...	...	6
Diagnostic Request only	...	...	...	...	...	6
						<hr/> 76

(b) *After Social Worker's Visits only:*

Resolved	...	...	...	...	...	11
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	4
No co-operation	...	...	...	...	...	11
						<hr/> 26
Total						<hr/> 102

(iii) SOURCES OF REFERRAL:—

A. Medical:

County Health Department	...	...	...	...	47
Family Doctors	...	...	...	...	15
Hospital Consultants	...	...	...	...	15
					<hr/> 77

B. Educational:

Educational Psychologists	...	...	...	...	10
Head Teachers	...	...	...	...	3
School Welfare Officers	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 15

C. Other Agencies:

Probation Officers	3
Children's Officers	4
Youth Employment Office	1
Parents	1
					<hr/> 9

Total	<hr/> 101
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(iv) REASONS FOR REFERRAL :—

Nervour Disorder, including Epilepsy	20
Behaviour Disorder	50
School Phobia ...	...	...	...	12
Habit Disorder ...	...	...	...	16
Delinquent Disorder ...	...	...	...	3
Total ...				101

(v) PSYCHOTHERAPY CLINIC :—

Number of children who attended ...	...	...	...	26
Number of attendances ...	...	...	...	453

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF STAFF, ETC.

All new members of the Council's Administrative, Professional and Technical Staff are examined by Medical Officers prior to permanent appointment.

Number of Medical Examinations carried out on newly appointed members of the Staff ...	...	...	...	...	306
No. of School Children examined for physical fitness for part-time employment under the Council's Employment of Children's Bye-laws, 1949 ...	...	...	...	...	74
No. of examinations of applicants for admission to Teachers' Training Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	244
No. of examinations of newly-appointed School Teachers ...	...	...	...	...	206

